"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; tuesday rain; moderate temperature tomorrow; moderate northwest winds.
Full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,393. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

LEGATIONS MAKE DEFENSE PLANS

Ministers of Germany and Austria in Mexico Issue Formal Notice of Preparations.

NO PLANS BY AMERICANS

Relying on Huerta and Good Fortune, While Others Take Stock of Their Munitions.

NO BATTLE NEAR JUAREZ

Posted, but No Federals

Gen. Villa Says He Had His Army Posted, but No Federals Come to Meet It.

MEXICO CITY, N. D., a. Evidence of the apprehensions of danger felt by the foreign diplomats in the capital was afforded to-day by the action taken by two Ministers to safeguard their nationals here.

The Austrian Legation sent out a circular urging all Austrians to co-operate with the German and other European colonies in organizing for defense. In this circular it is stated that the troops in the city are so few and the likelihood of uprisings against foreign residents so possible, that the legation deems it wise to adopt defense measures.

Accompanying the circular was another, issued by the Germans, detailing the plan of organization. Men who served in the German Army have been put in command, and will direct affairs. The Germans have a fair supply of rifles and ammunition and two machine guns.

The Americans have made no systematic attempt to protect themselves, the disposition of the majority appearing to be to trust to Gen. Huerta and his forces or to luck.

Resigned, apparently, to conditions making it necessary to carry on a dilatory campaign against his enemies, President Huerta and his official dependents appeared serene to-day, convinced that the United States would not take more drastic measures toward the Mexican Government than those already initiated.

It had been rumored that Congress would not continue to meet; that it would be automatically dissolved, and that Gen. Huerta was about to quit office. All these reports have been disproved by Congress launching itself into what promises to be a prolonged session. It is expected that to-morrow it will take up the ratification of nullification of the Presidential elections. It is understood that these will be annulled, that new elections will be called, and that President Huerta will remain at the head of affairs.

Huerta's "Last Ditch" Policy.

According to his intimates, no one realizes more fully than Gen. Huerta the desperate straits of his Government; but he has reiterated his intention of pounding away at his enemies until he or they have won. At the National Palace the idea of intervention is scoffed at, and the suggestion of a blockade is received with skepticism. Gen. Huerta himself is credited with having said that, while the ports might be easily taken, it would be impossible for invaders to get as far as the capital.

How large Gen. Huerta's army is at present is not known, but the last official report placed the number at 80,000. The campaign of drafting into service individuals of all stations has added, according to unofficial statements at the palace, 30,000. But it is certain that no such number as this is under arms, as the Government has had difficulty for some time past in obtaining rifles.

Men are more plentiful than arms, and Gen. Huerta is looking forward anxiously to the receipt of rifles purchased abroad. A large Japanese consignment should begin to arrive here about Dec. 1.

The army levy has created something like a panic among the men and women of the lower classes, since even women are being forced into service as "soldaderas." The streets of the city at night are practically deserted, and innumerable subterfuges are resorted to by workmen to escape the clutches of the drafting agents.

The financial situation is the most serious that Huerta is facing. The fact that the national treasury is practically empty is not hidden from even the most ignorant peon in the city, and the measures recently adopted to obtain funds have been such as are calculated to remove any doubt remaining. The new stamp tax, which will go into effect on Dec. 1, will practically double the revenue from that source. Special taxes have been imposed, and the taxing of articles imported by parcel post is being discussed.

Every possible opportunity for raising money is being carefully considered by the Department of Finance. Silver is scarce, and it is feared that the launching of one-peso and two-peso bills throughout the republic will not serve to restore general confidence in the banks. Behind each of these bills there is presumed to be a metal reserve, but there is a fair proportion of the public which is skeptical of this.

Employers of labor have found themselves seriously embarrassed by the shortage of silver, and their cashiers are carefully hoarding every coin against pay day. Often it has become necessary to group three or four men and pay them the total of their wages in bills, leaving them to divide as best they can.

These conditions have resulted in an increase in the prices of ordinary commodities, and the best promise merchants hold out is that there will be a still further increase.

Local Papers Under Censorship.

The military situation throughout the country is little understood in the capital. It is almost impossible to obtain accurate news of operations not fifty miles away, and practically all the news published in the local papers is distrusted by the public, who realize that it is given out by the departments of the

Continued on Page 2.

BOILED ALIVE AT HIS POST.

BOILED ALIVE AT HIS POST.

Engineer Carr Stuck to His Train and Saved His Passengers.

Engineer Carr Stuck to His Train and Saved His Passengers.

Engineer S. S. Doty Tells How

company. The Barber Asphalt Company has furnished practically all of the oil and asphalt used on the State highways of New York, to the exclusion of the products of other companies, of which my company was one."

When James K. McGuire, according to Mr. Condit, visited the office of the Union Oil Company in the Whitehall Building on or about Aug. 5, 1912, he asked for Mr. Condit. They had known each other for several years. McGuire started to talk about the bids for work on State highways which were to be opened a month later. These bids, it was recalled yesterday, were for the construction of nearly 500 miles of roads.

"James K. McGuire told me," said Mr. Condit," that the bids would be opened early in September. He said that it had been agreed and arranged that the specifications for these contracts were to be drawn up by the State Highway Department in such a way as to let in the products of four other companies in addition to the Barber company, each company getting about one-fifth of the work, and that the Union Oil Company could compete in as one of the five favored companies if it would agree to the terms proposed."

The "favored" companies named by James K. McGuire, according to Condit, were the Barber company, the Union Oil Company, the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company, 79 Wall Street, the United States Asphalt Refining Company, 90 West Street, and Warren Brothers of Boston. It was recalled yesterday that George H. McGuire, in the John Doe proceedings, acknowledged that either he or his brother had attempted to deal with three of these companies, the Union Oil, the United States Asphalt, and the Warner-Quinlan Company.

"I told McGuire that that sounded very encouraging to me," said Condit yesterday. "We had been trying to furnish asphalt to public contractors for nearly ten years without success, and I asked McGuire what the terms would be."

Gives Terms to Condit.

McGuire replied, according to Condit:

"The terms are a campaign contribution of $5,000 for use in the campaign to be conducted this Fall, and a commission of 1 cent per gallon on all products furnished by your company to the contractors, this commission of 1 cent a gallon to be paid to George H. McGuire of McGuire & Co., Syracuse."

Condit explained that his company had always refrained from getting business except openly and above board and that his mind was made up at that very instant that his company would not accept any such proposition. So desirous was he of getting some inside information," he explained, that he was anxious to hear more about McGuire's proposal.

"That's why I questioned him further," said Condit. "I asked McGuire when this toll would have to be paid."

McGuire then replied, according to Condit:

"The $5,000 campaign contribution will have to be paid at once. The one cent per gallon can be paid as the material is furnished by your company."

Condit wanted to know from McGuire, according to his story, what guarantee the Union Oil Company would have that the arrangement would be carried out if the $5,000 were paid.

McGuire replied to this, Condit said, that it would be purely a "matter of honor" and that Condit would have to rely solely on McGuire's word.

"I did some figuring on the quantity of material which my company would furnish under such an arrangement," continued Condit, "and found that the commission of one cent a gallon would amount to about $15,000 and that this, together with the $5,000 campaign contribution, would therefore make a total of about $20,000.

"McGuire was interested in knowing what bid my company proposed to make. He seemed to take it for granted that the whole toll of $20,000 should be carried for in the bid but he did not suggest that. Anyway, I proposed a figure under which my company could pay the $20,000 and still make a good profit on the transaction.

"McGuire, on hearing that figure, said it would be too low. He said that it would make trouble for other bidders and that if my company put in a bid it should be for a much higher figure, such as the other companies would make.

"After considerable conversation I allowed McGuire to believe that the Union Oil Company would come into the proposition as suggested. McGuire then said that he was to go immediately on a business trip and that the arrangements would have to be made with his brother, George H. McGuire of Syracuse."

The following day, which was Tuesday, Aug. 6, a long-distance call came to the Union Oil Company and a voice at the other end of the wire asked for Condit. This is what the voice said, according to Condit:

"This is George H. McGuire of McGuire & Co., Syracuse. I understand that my brother, James K. McGuire, had a conference with you yesterday in regard to your company furnishing materials to contractors engaged in the construction of public highways."

"I replied," said Condit yesterday, "that the company had not come to a final decision in the matter and the man who purported to be George H. McGuire replied that it was of the greatest importance that a decision be reached at once; that if the Union Oil Company was to come in on the proposition their acceptance must be given immediately.

"On the following day," continued Condit, "I again was called on the telephone and the one speaking announced himself as George H. McGuire of Syracuse, and said that the decision of the Union Oil Company must be had at once. I then told the man purporting to be Gorge H. McGuire that my company had decided not to accept the proposition offered by James K. McGuire."

Condit Seeks Whitman.

Condit, it appears, said nothing about the conference with James K. McGuire or the subsequent telephone calls until the present investigation got under way. Then he went to District Attorney Whitman, unsolicited, and told the whole story. Whitman referred to Condit's affidavit when he had George H. McGuire on the witness stand in the John Doe proceedings last Friday afternoon. McGuire brought his brother, James K., into the testimony a number of times. As Whitman read the names of the other companies said to have been approached for campaign contributions, McGuire acknowledged dealings with some of them, and explained in reference to others that he could not recall the details, but that his brother might be able to do so.

It also came out at this hearing that McGuire, in a talk with the District Attorney, had asked Whitman whether he intended to call his brother as a witness. Whitman flatly told him that he had no intention of calling James K. McGuire. When McGuire later was asked about his brother's whereabouts he explained that he had sailed for South America immediately after he had been assured that the District Attorney did not want to call him.

James K. McGuire was born in this city 46 years ago, but went to Syracuse as a boy. In 1895 he was elected Mayor of Syracuse by the Democrats and Independents for the first time and was re-elected twice.

Mr. McGuire was known as "the youngest Mayor of a large city in the United States." He served a term as Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and has been mentioned at times as a candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. For years he was the leader of his party in Syracuse and Onondaga County. William H. Kelley, the present Democratic boss of the county, did not take the reins until James K. McGuire moved to New Rochelle. In recent years McGuire has been known best as the agent of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company.

Assistant District Attorney William Dean Embree was sent up-State on another flying trip yesterday. It was learned that he had gone directly to Syracuse, and it is expected that he will look for any long-distance telephone calls entered at Syracuse for "Rector 3569" during the month of August, 1912. This is the telephone number of the Union Oil Company of California, represented here by Fillmore Condit. Embree, it is expected, will also try to find some of the contractors whom Mr. Whitman is anxious to call before him. If the process servers have succeeded in serving any additional subpoenas over Sunday, there may be a continuance of the John Doe proceedings this afternoon before Magistrate McAdoo. The hearing is scheduled for 2.30 P. M., but if no contractors appear Mr. Whitman probably will ask for an adjournment until after Thanksgiving. It was planned to have twelve contractors on hand for to-day's hearing.

Another witness whom Mr. Whitman expects to see to-day is James S. Johnson, sales agent in this State for the Barber Asphalt Paving Company of Philadelphia. McGuire has testified that he received $750 from Johnson and that this was a partial reimbursement for the Sulzer "gift" of $2,500 made by McGuire.

Mr. Whitman is looking for other bank accounts of George H. and James K. McGuire. So far he has found record of only $20,000 in deposits by these two brothers to their joint account. It was to this joint account, according to the younger McGuire's testimony, that all the commissions on oil and asphalt and cement collected from various companies selling to State contractors were deposited. Mr. Whitman has found that the McGuire brothers' commissions were large. If Mr. Whitman can find that any man or men shared with the McGuires in these commissions then the investigation, so far as he is concerned, practically will be completed.

FULLER SCOUTS CHARGES.

Denies Story Regarding Instructions to Contractors.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—Gov. Glynn has not changed his decision not to make public the charges against John N. Carlisle, Commissioner of Highways, until after Carlisle has had an opportunity to answer them.

Not all of the allegations have been made public, Gov. Glynn said to-night.

Roy K. Fuller, Secretary of the Highway Department, said that it could be proved by 150 witnesses that Mr. Carlisle was in Watertown on July 5, when the reported conference was held in Cooperstown between Sulzer, George H. McGuire, and himself.

Carlisle was out of the city to-day. Gov. Glynn probably will send him a copy of the charges to-morrow, when he is expected to return here.

One of the principal charges implicating Fuller is that after the alleged Cooperstown meeting he was ordered to send a notice to contractors regarding asphalt. The contractors were notified in thirty telegrams, the charges now in the Governor's hands say, to use only "solid, natural" asphalt. This kind is sold only by the Barber Asphalt Company.

It has been asserted that copies of these telegrams were in the hands of the Frawley Committee last Summer, but no evidence relating to them was produced at the trial of William Sulzer.

"Thirty telegrams of the nature described never were sent from this office on July 5, or on any other day," Fuller said to-night. "Only one telegram was sent that day. It was to a contractor, notifying him that a carload of material had been rejected. It was sent merely in the course of routine business.

"Probably more than 100 telegrams of similar import have been sent out since Carlisle took office. This particular telegram was not signed by me, but by the Assistant Secretary, and I did not know it had gone until several days later.

"It was concerning this message that I was questioned before the Frawley Committee and then I testified that although I was not aware that the telegram had been sent the Assistant Secretary had authority to sign my name to such communications.

"As far as my having repudiated any signatures, that allegation is manufactured out of whole cloth. The one telegram referred to is the only one the Frawley Committee questioned me about."

Fuller said that on July 2, several letters were sent to the various division engineers directing them to compel contractors to live up to the specifications in carrying out their contracts. These he had signed, he said.

"I was with Commissioner Carlisle in Watertown on July 5," Fuller continued, "and there are 150 or 200 people who can testify to his presence there, if necessary.

"Furthermore there were no officials or employes of the department in the office on the afternoon of July 5, as it was a half holiday."

OSBORNE PLANS WORK.

Will Report Graft Testimony to Glynn, Who Will Sift Cases.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—The first witness in Gov. Glynn's graft investigation probably will be examined by Commissioner James W. Osborne on Tuesday. He will come here that day prepared to remain indefinitely; and while much of his work will be in the outside counties, it is likely that the Albany County cases first will be taken up.

Osborne's assistant, Arthur T. Warner, will examine some witnesses tomorrow, but merely for the purpose of learning what they know regarding alleged graft in order that he may report to Osborne. He now is in the city, and to-night he completed reading all of the reports of John A. Hennessy, Sulzer's special investigator.

Hennessy will not be made an assistant to Osborne, it was said to-night, but he may be called upon to help get at the bottom of some of the graft charges he has unearthed.

The method of procedure in the inquiry will be for Osborne and Warner to examine witnesses and then report the results of their work to the Governor. He will then select such cases as he believes justify the Grand Jury inquiry and submit them to such a body. Osborne may be named a Deputy Attorney General to present this evidence. Gov. Glynn held a long conference to-day with District Attorney Rollin B. Sanford of Albany County. They refused to discuss the result of their conference.

MURPHY'S FOES CONFER.

R. F. Childs Urges Consideration of His Short Ballot Plan.

Under the auspices of the Samuel J. Tilden Democratic Club, at 236 West 110th Street, Richard F. Childs, President of the National Short Ballot Association, delivered a lecture yesterday afternoon to a group of independent Democratic leaders who are active in the new movement to depose Charles F. Murphy from political power.

Mr. Childs told of the merits of the Massachusetts ballot on which candidates are grouped by office and not by party. He said that such a ballot naturally necessitated a reduction in the number of elective offices.

He advocated the appointment of Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Controller and State Engineer. This, he said, would fix the responsibility for the good administration of these great departments of the Government directly upon the Executive.

Assemblyman Murray of the Nineteenth District spoke upon the proposed primary reform whereby the election district will be made the unit of representation in any political organization. At present, he said, a certain number of representatives on the Democratic General County Committee are chosen from each Assembly District. Every voter throughout that district votes for all of these men.

Stewart G. Gibboney outlined a plan for the independent Democrats to defeat Tammany Hall. He aroused loud applause when he announced that William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, had assured him of his entire sympathy with the new movement.

"The National Chairman informed me that there was no doubt in his mind of the need for a reorganization of the Democratic Party in this city," said Mr. Gibboney. "Dudley Field Malone, the new Collector of the Port, is also in complete sympathy with us. It is not necessary to say that Mayor-elect Mitchel will give us his moral backing and practical assistance."

The Woodrow Wilson League of the Thirty-first Assembly District was organized yesterday afternoon at a meeting held at Mount Morris Hall, 1,364 Fifth Avenue. The object of the league will be the overthrow of Tammany. President Wilson and Mayor-elect Mitchel were elected honorary members. About forty residents of the Thirty-first Assembly District enrolled as charter members.

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MARKS SAYS CHANCE WON FUSION VICTORY

Good Government May Not Be So Lucky Again Unless Well Supported, He Tells Judaeans.

BUSINESS MEN DIDN'T HELP

Rabbi Lewis of England Speaks for the Co-operation of Jews in All Countries.

Marcus M. Marks, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, told the Judaeans at their meeting last night at the Hotel Astor that the success of the Fusion ticket was due largely to the revelations of John A. Hennessy and to the exposures of Tammany by the Sulzer impeachment. He said that in a way it was a negative victory, because it was founded on the mistakes of Tammany rather than on the strength of the cause of good government, and gave the warning that the victory would not produce permanent results if the people who favored good government lost the enthusiasm that caused the landslide this year.

"I have heard the Chairman tell of the great honor that has been done me," said Mr. Marks, "and I wish I could believe that my election was a reward of merit and service. But I cannot help feeling that the last election was carried, not because the voters appreciated what a good government they had for four years, but because they learned how bad the other side was.

"The public opinion which was expressed at the last election was the result primarily of the exposures that followed the impeachment of Gov. Sulzer and of the revelations of John A. Hennessy. They showed the people how much worse Tammany was than they had supposed, and the result of the election was not so much a recognition of merit and service as it was a condemnation of the methods of the other side.

"That is a matter that is worth considering seriously. If it had not been for the mistake of judgment by Murphy in impeaching Sulzer things might have been different. The result was, therefore, to some extent an accident. We cannot expect that such accidents will come at such a fortunate time for us in the future. If the forces of good government, which got together just before this election, disband immediately after it, we cannot hope much success. We should not rely on lucky incidents to give us good government.

"Now I will tell you how you should be concerned with this. I went to a good many meetings during the campaign and I tried to meet the Fusion workers, especially the members of the Progressive and Republican organizations. Now, I am sorry to say that I found very, very few business men among them. There were not a few professional men, but the business men were notably absent. The business men in New York, as a rule, are so much engrossed with their own affairs that they will give little or no attention to public affairs, and so I say to you business men that as a rule you are not good citizens. Although you should probably be interested most of all in having a good business administration, you are generally unwilling to do anything to bring it about.

"That is the condition at present in this city, and if it is not changed it will be hard to secure a continuance of good government in years to come. Only yesterday a Tammany man said to me significantly, 'We have been beaten before.' Tammany has been beaten before and has returned to power again, and we cannot hope to put an end to its career if the citizens who are on the side of good government quit paying attention to public affairs and rely on an accident to come to our rescue again."

Rabbi Harry S. Lewis of London, the first Lewisohn Lecturer to the United States, made an appeal for a closer union among the Jews of all nations, and suggested that an international commission should be established to bring the Jews of different nations in touch with one another. He said:

"The Jews of America made a protest against the discrimination against Jews by Russia on the passport question. How much more powerful that would have been had the Jews of all nations joined in the protest. Of course, after objection you will hear to this is that the charge would be made that the Jews are actuated more by race feeling than by patriotic feeling for the various nations to which they belong. But that fear that I suggest is erroneous, after all, and should not be allowed to influence us as it does."

If the Jews scattered among many nations should be more closely knit into one world-wide community, Dr. Lewis said that the leadership in the movement would, in his opinion, be in the United States. At one age, he said, the leading community of Jews was in Palestine, later in Babylon, then in Spain, and then in Germany.

"Some would say," he continued, "that the hegemony among the Jewish nationalities would be in England, but others consider, and I think they are right, that it should rest in America. In this country would certainly be the largest centre of population. But another thing is required for leadership and that is the spiritual inspiration. That is seldom found in the masses of the people, but it is the responsibility of organizations like yours to supply the light and leading."

Dr. Lewis said that the problems of the Jews to-day were the same that they had been centuries ago. The phrase "the wandering Jew," according to Dr. Lewis, contained an element of truth, but that one side of the Jewish character was more finely described by the Germans in a phrase that suggested the quality of always persisting and always remaining the same.

The problem discussed last week by the Federation of Jewish farmers, that of keeping the children of Jewish farmers from returning to the cities, was one which caused concern to the Jews of Alexandria two thousand years ago, he added.

Dr. Lewis strongly urged his hearers to favor admittance to this country of all suitable immigrants. Most of the Jews in England and in this country, he said, would find a few generations back that their own forefathers had been admitted as immigrants. In England, he said, if some of the immigration restrictions had not been removed during the nineteenth century, the parents of Israel Zangwill would have been excluded.

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LEGATIONS MAKE DEFENSE PLANS

Continued from Page 1.

Government, and that the proofs of all the Mexican newspapers are revised by censors. The public has not yet been told through the press that Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, has been taken by the rebels. On the contrary, optimistic reports are published of the campaign being waged against that city by Gen. Rubio Navarete.

Confirmation of the report of the fall of Juarez was received from Government sources only a few days ago, but the advance upon the border town by the Federals for the purpose of retaking it is detailed at great length. Torreon and Durango are still in the possession of the rebels, and it is only occasionally that anything is heard of the Government's determination to recapture these important points.

Those distrustful of the Government reports are inclined to believe that the predicament of Monterey and Chihuahua is serious, and the capture of these towns by the rebels would be no surprise here. From time to time railroad communication throughout the length of the National Railway has been restored; but it has almost always been interrupted within a day or two. Most of the cutting has been done between San Luis Potosi and Saltillo, where the rebels ride apparently at will.

Rebels' Wives Movable Hostages.

A private letter from San Luis Potosi gives an account of the protective measures resorted to by the Government to deter the rebels from interfering with traffic.

The families of Mariano Sandoval and Santos Coy, well-known rebels, are being conveyed as passengers up and down the line continually. This is known to the rebels, and the Government authorities assume that so long as the women and children of the rebel chiefs are likely to be the victims in any attack, their work trains will not be molested.

Capt. W. A. Burnside, Military Attaché of the American Embassy, who accompanied John Lind to Vera Cruz, returned to his post here to-night.

The methods of warfare of both rebels and Federals have ceased to shock the people of the country, although they have not been altered. In some cases prisoners are being killed, and in others they are pressed into the ranks of their captors. The warfare in the State of Morelos is unchecked, many regions being described as scenes of slaughter by those who have recently passed through them.

Conditions in the capital of Morelos are quiet, but the city is not too well garrisoned, and the drain made upon the local arsenal by the commanders in the field has greatly depleted the military stores.

Huerta Attends a Bull Fight.

Gen. Huerta attended the bull fight today. Accompanied by only two members of his staff, but guarded by a score of detectives, the President entered the bull ring, where 20,000 persons had gathered to see Gaona, Mexico's greatest matador, open the season. He occupied a box close to the arena. The band played the national hymn, and the people rose to their feet, but there was no cheering. The President left after the killing of the fourth bull.

VILLA AWAITS FEDERALS.

His Army in 12-Mile Battle Line South of Juarez.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 23.—Gen. Francisco Villa will leave Juarez early tomorrow morning on a special train to join his troops, which are below Tierra Blancas, twenty-six miles south of Juarez, and on his arrival will give the order for the advance against the Federal force under Gens. Salazar, Caraveo, Rojas, and Landa, which is at Samalayuca, six miles south of the rebel positions. The Constitutionalist commander said to-night that he expected that the battle would begin soon after his arrival.

On the train which will carry Gen. Villa and his staff to the front there are ten cars, loaded with provisions and supplies for the rebel soldiers, as well as horses and several thousand rounds of ammunition. Part of the ammunition was captured by Carranza outposts last night from Federal smugglers, who were trying to run it through the rebel lines from El Paso to the Federal forces at Samalayuca. The smugglers escaped. From deserters from the Federal ranks Gen. Villa said he learned that Gen. Pascual Orozco and Gen. Mercado, with only 200 men, were defending the city of Chihuahua, and that it was possible that his own men, under Gen. Urbino, would cross northward from Santa Rosalia to attack the city with its weakened garrison.

Villa's troops in Juarez were reinforced to-day by 500 rebels from Ojinaga, Chihuahua. The reinforcements were commanded by Col. Carlos Carranza, a nephew of the Commander in Chief of the Constitutionalist forces in Mexico. The Ojinaga rebels will be sent south to assist in the impending battle with the Chihuahua Federals.

"I have placed my army in position twelve miles south of Juarez," said Gen. Villa. "The extreme right wing rests at Bauche, on the Mexico Northwestern Railway, twelve miles from Juarez. The extreme left is at Mesa, thirteen miles from here, and on the Mexican Central Railway. The front extends for a distance of twelve miles between these two points.

"Between 5,000 and 6,000 men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, are camped along this line, which has been fortified with the cannon I took from the Federals at Torreon and Juarez. The country in that section is hilly and admirably fitted for defense.

"The story that I am planning to evacuate Juarez is absolutely false," continued the Constitutionalists' commander. "When I do evacuate, it will be only because Federal bullets drive me out, and that is highly improbable. I have left my army twelve miles outside the city so that I can give protection to families living here and across the river.

"If the Federals enter Juarez, it will only be over my dead body. I do not know whether or not the enemy will come to attack us. In case they do not, I intend to starve them out, for they have no way of getting supplies, cut off as they are from the border and from communication south of Chihuahua.

Juarez was quiet and full of Americans all to-day, although absolutely deserted last night. A prize fight in the Juarez bull ring drew many Americans. Assurances that no harm will come to Juarez or El Paso as a result of any fighting are given constantly to foreigners by all rebel officials, and the best of order is being maintained.

TYRRELL CALLS ON WILSON.

Sir Edward Grey's Secretary Presumably Discusses Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The opportunity of clearing up any misunderstanding that may exist between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in regard to the attitude of the British Ministry in the Mexican situation was afforded to-night when Sir William Tyrrell, private secretary to Sir Edward Grey, his Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, had a conference with President Wilson at the White House.

The incident was unusual, not only in that a direct representative of the British Foreign Minister should have a private talk with the President, but in that he was received by the President on Sunday. It is the practice of President Wilson not to discuss official affairs on Sunday with anybody except members of his Cabinet, and with them only on very important occasions.

Sir William Tyrrell had previously talked with President Wilson, and it is the understanding here that on his first visit the Mexican situation was discussed frankly. He has been in the United States for a month or more, and, while it is given out that he is here merely on a personal visit, it is suspected that the protracted illness of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, has caused him to take an active part in looking after matters pertaining to the diplomatic relations of Great Britain and the United States.

After the interview at the White House, Sir William declined to furnish any information as to the nature of his conversation with President Wilson. He said that their talk was personal and private and not to be discussed.

The military situation has taken a leading place, for the time being, in the interest of officials here. While no news came to the State Department or the War Department to-day about the conditions at Juarez and its vicinity, there is a belief at both places that a battle between the Federals and the Constitutionalists is on, and that important developments may be expected soon.

Juarez is just across the Rio Grande from El Paso, Texas, and in the recent fighting there, which resulted in the capture of the place by the revolutionary forces under Gen. Villa, the battle was viewed by people on the American side of the international boundary. Federal forces are reported to be advancing from Chihuahua to make an attempt to retake the place, and Constitutionalists have gone out to meet them.

It is the expectation here that the prospective engagement will take place about twenty miles from Juarez. The evacuation of the town by the Constitutionalists will quickly follow a Federal victory, according to the view in Washington. Officials seem to have some reason to believe that the Constitutionalists in the event of their defeat will not fall back upon Juarez or attempt to defend it.

The reports of the engagement aimed at the retention or capture of Juarez are interesting to officials chiefly as indicating renewed military activity on both sides. Apparently the revolutionists are encouraged over the belief that their chances of obtaining aid from the United States will be improved if they show an aggressive spirit; while the Federals, it is supposed, are seeking to prove that they are prosecuting vigorously the efforts to suppress the insurrection against President Huerta's authority.

In the fighting at Juarez when the Constitutionalists captured the place no person on the American side was injured by the fire of the combatants across the river. Since then, however, this Government has taken the precaution of notifying both Federals and Constitutionalists, through Consul Edwards at Juarez, that they will be held accountable for any injury done to persons on the American side of the Rio Grande in any future engagement. This is in accordance with previous practice. Gen. Bliss, commanding the United States regular forces on the border, has standing instructions to disarm any Mexican combatants who may seek refuge on the American side.

WARNING BY COVARUBBIAS.

Tells English Not to be Misled by Tales of Rebel Savagery.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 24.—Miguel Covarubbias, former Mexican Minister to Russia, in a letter to The Daily Telegraph, warns the English public against accepting the many "unfounded and wildly exaggerated" reports emanating from Mexico City.

He points to the reported massacres at Victoria and Juarez, and continues:

"A set of unthinking upholders of the present régime in Mexico, who have been so active in the campaign carried on with the object of having Huerta recognized by the United States, have now apparently given up all hope of attaining their first end, and appear to be concentrating their efforts upon giving the present civil war the semblance of a savage struggle or anarchy, in order to obtain what they consider the next best thing, namely, intervention.

"By spreading these wild rumors of wholesale massacres of Federal troops by Constitutionalists, they expect not only to bring about that result, but also to make the resistance of the Huerta supporters more fierce by creating the impression that nothing is gained in timely surrender at the moment when such resistance ceases to be courage and is merely foolhardiness.

"Under a play of 'peace at any cost,' the President of Mexico does not care to what length he may go. After having out-Heroded Herod, he is plunging Mexico deeper and deeper into ruin and desolation, but, laboring under a fatal delusion of mind, he pretends he is saving the country, and has not hesitated, 'Napoleon like,' to justify his lawlessness."

REBELS RAID BRITISH CAMP.

Pillage Electra Mills Company—Many Refugees Return to Capital.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 23.—A small band belonging to the forces of the Constitutionalist Gen. Aguilar, has broken up the camp of the Electra Mills Company, a British concern, at Saladero, taking everything it contained. Gen. Aguilar is still demanding money contributions from the oil companies.

The refugee colony in Vera Cruz was considerably diminished to-night by the return to Mexico City of about sixty Americans, including many women. Most of these had fled here at the first alarm, and, being weary of the suspense, decided to return to the capital and look after their business interests.

CARRANZA GIVES A BALL.

Entertains Magdalena Townspeople —Off for the Front To-day.

MAGDALENA, Sonora, Nov. 23.—Daylight was shining on the tiled roofs of Magdalena this morning before the Sonora State Band finished its last number at the ball given by Gen. Carranza and his officers to the people of the town. The Constitutionalist leader himself did not dance, but promenaded in Spanish fashion on the floor surrounding the patio of the hotel.

To-morrow he expects to depart with his staff on a special train for Hermosillo, the State capital, and after a short stay there to proceed on a military expedition into the few west coast districts still garrisoned by Federal troops.

The prolonged stay of the Constitutionalists in this place remains unexplained except for Carranza's promise to entertain the people of Magdalena at a ball.

Before the dance there was a banquet with speeches praising Carranza.

ARMY DOESN'T WANT WAR.

Gen. Schuyler Says It Is Against Intervention in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Nov. 23.—The United States Army does not want war with Mexico, says Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, U. S. A., retired, who has only recently returned from the Mexican border, where he was stationed for several years.

The army, according to Gen. Schuyler, agrees with President Wilson's Mobile speech against the taking of any more territory by conquest.

"We should probably be able to subdue Mexico," he said, "but it would be a great undertaking and very expensive to the people of the United States. The people of Mexico are to a great extent Indians—6,000,000 out of 12,000,000—and it took the United States troops many years to overcome a much smaller and more scattered number of Indians in this country. The Mexicans would take to the mountains and resort to guerrilla warfare."

PHILADELPHIA'S 'WAR SCARE.'

Rumor of Impending Mobilization Promptly Denied by Gen. Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—A rumor is current here that a call to arms, as a result of the Mexican situation, is expected by officers of the First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Through some channel from Washington, which has not been divulged, Adj.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart and Brig.-Gen. William G. Price, Jr., Commander of the First Brigade, are said to have been notified that the services of the troops will be requested, and that an official mobilization order may be expected at any hour.

These rumors, which are considered seriously by the officers, have excited the guardsmen, some of whom expect that they will be concentrated in a Southern mobilization camp.

The Philadelphia guardsmen, the rumor has it, will be concentrated in their respective armories, in the event of receipt of orders from Washington, the officers, "non-coms," and enlisted men being permitted leave of absence only on short furloughs.

A conference of the regimental officers is said to have been held with Major Frank L. Mueller, Brigade Commissary, at which the commissaries were authorized to make estimates of the rations required by their respective regiments.

Gen. Stewart, whose headquarters are in Harrisburg, was in this city on Friday and held a conference with officers of the First Brigade.

Plans for the formation of a regiment the nucleus of which is to be composed of men of the Philadelphia police force were discussed to-day at a conference of Supt. Robinson and several Lieutenants of the department. The word was passed around several days ago, and more than 1,200 policemen said that they would be willing to board the first train transport for Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Lieut. Gen. Wood to-night made an emphatic denial of the report that orders looking to the mobilization of Pennsylvania troops had been issued. He said there was not even a "routine basis" for the report.

F. H. SMITH CONDEMNS WILSON

Novelist Says He and Bryan Make Us Ridiculous in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The policy of the Wilson Administration in the Mexican situation is absurd, ill-advised and ignorant, in the estimation of F. Hopkinson Smith, who expressed his views while a guest last night at the banquet in honor of John Bach McMaster, the historian. Mr. Smith has traveled extensively in Mexico, and has made the country the subject of one of his books, "A White Umbrella in Mexico."

"I think," he said, "that the President has fully shown to the country that he lacks the experience and the knowledge with which to deal with the situation beyond the Rio Grande. His adviser, Secretary Bryan, has not handled the matter well. But, then, what can be expected from a Secretary of State who humiliated his country and shamed his office by entering into a private money-making scheme?

"Huerta is a strong man, and the only man who can bring order out of chaos. The Administration should have recognized him. It has gone too far now to back out, and it must abide by the consequences. I believe the proper step for this country would have been to recognize Huerta, and, if he was overthrown by Carranza, to recognize Carranza. If Carranza was overthrown, to recognize his successor, until in time a stable Government would be established in Mexico.

"The Administration answers this by saying that it cannot recognize a Government whose acts are stained with blood. That is foolish. The Administration did not hesitate to recognize Servia and the sanguinary Governments of other countries torn by revolutions.

"Some day soon a drunken Mexican rebel soldier will invade a hacienda, its inhabitants will flee to the coast and be taken on board an American warship. A landing party of American sailors will go ashore, an American will be shot, and then the fat will be in the fire.

"Perhaps there will never be a drunken rebel soldier who will invade a hacienda, but there is this to come, and it will come through the ignorance and the absurdity of this present policy.

"I have been ashamed, as I sat in the clubs of London, to hear America discussed and ridiculed because of the Wilson Mexican policy. Wilson and Bryan have made this country the laughing stock of all Europe.

"Mr. Bryan has declared that this country shall not go to war, no matter what the provocation, rather than insult our national honor. Who is Mr. Bryan, that he should say whether or not this country should enter into a war? Congress declares war.

"It is an outrage," said Mr. Smith. In conclusion, "that America should be humiliated and made a buffoon before the eyes of the world by this Administration of theorists at Washington."

LANE WILSON ASSAILS POLICY.

Calls Wilson-Bryan Plans a Scholastic Dream.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—In a lecture to-night at a local theatre Henry Lane Wilson, who resigned as Ambassador to Mexico at the request of the Administration, said President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were unable to form sound views of the real situation in Mexico or any other Latin-American country. Both had been misled, he said, by their theories and moral idealism, and the Wilson policy in Mexico had been destructive rather than constructive, both for Mexico and America.

Mr. Wilson predicted that as a result of the present situation the United States would be involved in a responsibility for the kind of government existing in every country south of the Rio Grande. This would be brought about, he contended, because the administration's policy would not be acceptable to the Latin-Americans and might not be supported in the United States.

The ex-Ambassador told his audience that he would speak only with the greatest respect of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. Nothing he would say, he said, would violate the trust imposed upon him not to divulge confidential official matters. Concerning the present Mexican policy of the Administration, which he declared to be one of unprecedented interference in the affairs of a friendly Government, Mr. Wilson said:

"Whenever before has this Government attempted to impose or depose chief executives of sovereign friendly or independent States—whenever before has this Government attempted to exercise the right of passing upon the elections of a neighboring friendly republic, or of deciding whether a de facto chief executive has not been made so by constitutional methods?

Misled by Theories.

"Whenever before, misled by vain theories, has this Government endeavored to prescribe a standard of morals for the government of the domestic affairs of a friendly nation? Whenever before in the history of this Government has it dispatched envoys, official or unofficial, to the enemies of order and disturbers of peace in a neighboring republic?

"Whenever before have the representations from our American people living abroad, fallen upon deaf and unsympathetic ears? Whenever before have we annulled by Presidential proclamation Americans out of any country in the world, refusing to afford them or their property protection? Whenever before has this Government announced a policy of supervision over the affairs of neighboring States, which must lead us to interference in the affairs of every unruly republic from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, and must eventually bring in protests and odium from every quarter?

"Whenever before has this Government attempted, by that which is equivalent to violence, to destroy the credit of a neighboring and friendly republic, aiming to overthrow a Government on the ground that it was established by violence?

"Andrew Jackson would not have done these things. Samuel J. Tilden would not have done these things. Grover Cleveland would not have done this, nor would Champ Clark if he were to-day President of the United States.

"These are policies born of scholastic dreams and misguided idealism. It is an exercise of power by methods hitherto unknown in American politics and with an eye on the North Star only, without breadth of vision to see the whole vast firmament or recognize that the laws which control all the luminaries are those which control the North Star.

"Not a policy of expediency, but one of morals. Let this excellent gentleman con well his authorities and he will find that in the management of the foreign affairs of a nation, a lesson is taught for a thousand years, that what is expedient in the result will stand the test of good morals, and that idealistic good morals injected into international affairs must frequently bring in their train those evils and those crimes which they may be supposed to be designed to prevent."

Sketching the history of Mexico, Mr. Wilson said the Government of Porfirio Diaz had grown rotten within and Madero had come into power on a wave of popular discontent. Only 19,989 votes were cast for Madero, the sole candidate, he said, and the Government set up as a result was just what might have been expected. He referred to Madero's character as vacillating, and said that the continuance of revolution and the eventful fall of the Madero Administration became a certainty because of this and the greed of members of the Madero family and the existing general incompetency and intolerance. Mr. Wilson asserted that the Madero Government was violently anti-American. He mentioned instances of ingratitude and hostility toward the United States on the part of the Madero regime.

Defends His Own Course.

Mr. Wilson defended his course in bringing Gen. Huerta and Gen. Felix Diaz together in the American Embassy in Mexico City, where they signed a peace compact which ended the bombardment of the capital. He regarded his success in this particular, he said, as an act of humanity, and declared that he had the support of all the Diplomatic Corps and foreigners resident in the republic.

According to Mr. Wilson the selection of Huerta as provisional President was strictly in accord with the Mexican Constitution and had the sanction of the Congress.

Mr. Wilson said President Madero had killed outright with his own hand a number of high ranking officers, and this, he believed, engendered a military conspiracy which he regarded as responsible for Madero's death.

The opinion was expressed by the ex-Ambassador that if the Huerta Government had received the moral support of the United States there would have been peace in Mexico to-day. He said he was opposed to intervention for the reason that the United States should lend a helping hand rather than interfere in Latin American affairs which would cause it to be saddled with responsibility for all that occurred in those countries. The policy he favored, he said, was one of helping Mexico to get on her own feet.

OUR ADMIRAL OUTRANKED.

Sir Christopher Cradock Will Be Senior Officer in Mexican Waters.

Naval officers who are following developments in Mexico are calling attention to the fact that, with the arrival of the British warships in Mexican waters, the British and not the American Rear Admiral commanding, is the senior officer, and that in the event of the landing of an international force to protect lives or property it would be Sir Charles Cradock who would be in command if the rules of seniority should be followed. It is remembered that during the Boxer outbreak in China the officer whose rank was senior to that of all others invariably had command.

"We have never had a finer illustration of the foolish situation existing in the United States Navy, so far as the rank of its commanding officers is concerned, than that furnished by the situation off the east coast of Mexico," a naval officer said the other day.

Sir Christopher Cradock's commission as a Rear Admiral antedates that of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, the senior American officer in Mexican waters, by about fourteen months. Sir Christopher reached his present rank in August, 1910, while the date of Admiral Fletcher's commission is Oct.

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CALL ON THE A. P. A. TO RISE UP AGAIN

Circulars Sent Out Attacking Mitchel, Malone, Glynn, and Catholics in General.

NEW SOCIETY IS FORMED

Claims the Support of Secret Societies and Aims "to Revive Splendid Work of Old A. P. A."

Much interest was manifested yesterday by politicians and others in the report that an organized effort was being made throughout New York City to revive the American Protective Association of twenty years ago, better known as the "A. P. A." In the last four days circulars have been mailed to carefully selected persons appealing for support. The circulars bear the name of George P. Newman as President of the organization and John N. Parker appears as Vice President and General Manager. Daniel Kennedy, who is a prominent member of the Loyal Orange Order in this city, is the Secretary and Treasurer of the association, which has opened temporary headquarters at 3 Fifth Avenue. The headquarters, which is at the home of the President, were closed yesterday when a TIMES reporter visited there.

The circulars contain an attack upon Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel because of his membership in the Knights of Columbus and his connection with the Roman Catholic Church. It is noticeable that Mr. Mitchel's name is misspelled in the circular. Mr. Mitchel is not only a Roman Catholic, but is a member of Corrigan Council, No. 50, K. C., of which Edward Everett McCall, his Tammany opponent in the recent Mayoralty campaign, is also a member. The circular also attacks Gov. Glynn and Dudley Field Malone, newly appointed Collector of the Port of New York, because of their adherence to the Roman Church. This is the circular:

GEORGE P. NEWMAN, President.
JOHN N. PARKER,
Vice Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.
DANIEL KENNEDY, Sec'y and Treas.
AMERICAN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.
Office: Res. of President, 3 Fifth Avenue.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!!

A call to arms is being sounded for every American patriot to save the country from the blighting hand of the Roman Catholic Church. Can you not discern the signs of the times? It is putting its puppets in office all over the country.

John Purroy Mitchell, Romanist and member of the Corrigan Council, Knights of Columbus, has been elected Mayor of New York.

William Sulzer was deposed as Governor because he was a Protestant, so as to allow Glynn, a Roman Catholic and a Knight of Columbus, to become New York's first Roman Catholic Governor.

Other Knight of Columbus, has been appointed Collector of the Port of New York, at the behest of the "system."

Mitchell, under the K. of C. oath, is bound to appoint only Papists, when possible, to offices under his administration.

The cry was "Tammany has been defeated!" But has it?

What is Tammany? Simply the fighting arm of the Romish Church, and Mitchell himself has said that he is "one of her loyal sons." So what may we expect?

The American Protective Association has been organized by a large committee of patriotic citizens to revive the splendid work of the old A. P. A. of twenty years ago, and already the various secret societies under the ban of the heads of the Romish propaganda have offered their earnest support.

There is more need for A. P. A. work now than there ever has been. Our Declaration of Principles are (1) We unite to protect the institutions and Government of our country from the operations the Roman Catholic Hierarchy Political Machine, which is working under the guise of the Knights of Columbus, and similar Papal societies. (2) We are resolved to maintain a complete separation of Church and State by securing legislation to tax all church property and prevent any public money being given to Roman Catholic Orphan asylums, parochial schools, or other sectarian institutions.

Third (3) It is our aim to fill every office of the nation, state, and municipality with men of ability, integrity, and pure patriotism. Roman Catholics, members of the Knights of Columbus, swear allegiance to the Pope, above any other earthly authority, and, therefore it is impossible for such men to be American patriots. (4) All patriotic citizens, who believe that the Roman Catholic political machine is the deadliest mance to American liberties and civilization are invited to join this association.

A prominent member of the Knights of Columbus said last night: "The whole movement would be ludicrous if it were not so pitiable. It is sad to reflect that in this enlightened age there are men so blinded by religious bigotry as to publish such an appeal to creed prejudice. I suppose by the secret societies mentioned in the circular the writer refers especially to the Masonic order. Naturally, I have not title to speak for that great fraternal organization, but I desire to say that the Church has placed her ban upon Masonry simply as an act of discipline to her children.

"For my own part I have scores of personal friends who are Masons and in their name I desire to repudiate any suggestion that the order of which they are loyal members would lend support to such a movement as the revival of A. P. A.-ism. Every member of the Masonic or any other fraternal brotherhood knows full well the aims and purposes of the Knights of Columbus. It has absolutely no political ambitions and its members would repudiate any effort on the part of any one to make the society a semi-political force. We include in our membership men of all political faiths, except Socialists. In fact the Church in this country has never issued any political propaganda except to denounce the Socialistic doctrine as a menace alike to Church and State—an essentially un-American and materialistic. Great Americans such as ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Joseph H. Choate, William Jennings Bryan and others have praised the fearlessness of the Church in this particular fight and the purely patriotic motives which have actuated her."

TO REORGANIZE DISTRICTS.

Cleveland Democracy to Reform Tammany from the Bottom.

The committee appointed by the Cleveland Democracy two weeks ago to consider plans for the reorganization of Tammany Hall, made its report yesterday. The committee was appointed to confer with other organizations and persons interested in establishing an independent Democracy in New York City, and it recommended that the reorganization should be carried out through the district representation; that each Assembly District should be considered a political unit and that the voters of these districts should obtain the right to select their leaders.

The committee asserted that strong resentment was felt throughout the city against the movement set on foot by what the committee called "self-constituted leaders." Under that plan, it was said, the voters had no choice in the selection of leaders and the men who constituted themselves leaders were strangers to the persons they represented. The committee on organization consists of Commissioner of Records John F. Cowan and Deputy County Clerks W. B. Seldon and Nat D. Jacoby.

Mr. Jacoby said yesterday that a meeting of the delegates selected by the district committees would be called in a short time at the headquarters of the Cleveland Democracy, to select a central committee. Mr. Jacoby said that the plan of the Cleveland Democracy was to organize from the bottom upward, rather than from the top downward. The political forum established, by the Cleveland Democracy, he said, would enable the Democratic leaders to express their views on the subject of reorganization.

Invitations to the dinner to be given by the organization to Mayor-elect Mitchel at the Hotel Savoy on Dec. 20, have been sent out. County Clerk William F. Schneider, founder of the Cleveland Democracy, said yesterday that more than 500 applications for tickets had been received on the first day the dinner was announced.

HOBOES TO MEET IN CHURCH

Their Organization Accepts Offer Made by Bishop Greer.

The Brotherhood Welfare (Hoboes) Association, which has been meeting at the Manhattan Lyceum in East Fourth Street to discuss plans for furnishing employment to the unemployed, will hold its last meeting there next Sunday. By a unanimous vote after a long debate, the hoboes decided yesterday to accept the offer of the ministers and vestry of the free use of the basement of the Church of All Saints, Henry and Scammel Streets. This basement is being fitted up as a refuge for the down-and-outs who have no other shelter. The offer was made through Bishop Greer after a special service in the church for the hoboes.

A week ago the hoboes decided to take no action in the matter, because of a speech made by Benjamin Novak, a well-dressed member of the association, who asserted that the church wanted to run the organization of hoboes.

At yesterday's meeting Novak made a general attack on clergymen, whom he called "non-producers."

Alexander Law, secretary of the association, read a letter from the Rev. Robert C. Masterton of All Saints' Church, renewing the offer, and stating that the hoboes would be cordially welcomed any time they wished to use the basement of the church for their meetings, or as a shelter.

Secretary Law explained that the ministry and vestry of the church had no desire to proselytize, that the question of religion did not enter into the matter, and that the offer was made solely in a spirit of good will. It was then accepted and a vote of thanks to the ministers and vestry was passed.

IS IN FEAR OF MEXICANS.

Charles Maher Asks Yonkers Police to Protect Him from Soldiers.

Trembling all over, his face ashen white, a man who described himself as Charles Maher, 36 years old, of Boston, appealed to Lieut. Henry Blatkheim of the Yonkers police last night for protection from a Captain and some hundreds fo Mexican soldiers who, he said, were quartered on a boat at Pier 52, North River.

Maher said he had just come from Mexico, where all the members of his family were tortured and burned at the stake. He was afraid he had incurred the enmity of Gen. Huerta. He will be examined to-day as to his sanity.

LEADERS FEAR FUND WON'T REACH GOAL

Chairman Perkins Urges Need of General Subscriptions to Make a Success.

ONE CHURCH GIVES $75,000

Workers for Y. M.-Y. W. C. A. Have About a Million Dollars to Raise in Limited Time.

It was announced at the services of the Church of the Incarnation, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday, that the congregation had contributed $75,000 toward the campaign for a $4,000,000 building fund for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of this city.

The Executive Committee of the campaign held a meeting last night in the home of George W. Perkins, the Chairman, at 76 Park Avenue. All the committee chairmen and most of the team leaders attended. While the men and women had worked hard all day they had nothing definite to report concerning large subscriptions which must be forthcoming if the fund is to be completed by to-morrow. At the luncheon on Saturday the total subscriptions to date, it was announced, were $2,991,342, which means that more than $1,000,000 must be raised in the next forty-eight hours to make the great project complete. The leaders are gloomy and despair of complete success.

The women workers met yesterday in the home of Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan at 113 East Thirty-eighth Street. The leaders among the women still hope that there will be other great gifts.

Mr. Perkins issued a statement last night in which he urged the people of New York to contribute before it was too late.

"It is important," said Mr. Perkins, "that the people of New York should realize that the success of the fund depends on getting a large number of general subscriptions in the next forty-eight hours. I hope to impress on all New Yorkers who are inclined to contribute that they should not wait to be visited in person by our workers.

"Although we have 1,000 voluntary canvassers who are laboring day and night, it is a physical impossibility for them to see everybody who is likely to aid the movement. I hope such people will mail their subscriptions to our Treasurer, Henry P. Davison, at our headquarters at 25 Broad Street, or else call us on the telephone—2000 Broad—so that we can send somebody for their contributions.

"It is extremely important for New Yorkers to help and help without delay. We must reach the $4,000,000 mark because many of the subscriptions already pledged are conditional upon our getting the entire amount; and this money will be lost to the two associations if we do not succeed.

"We need many gifts of from $1,000 to $10,000, and there are hundreds of New Yorkers able to contribute such sums. Last Saturday we fell a little over $8,000 short of the $3,000,000 mark, and I am sure that there are many people in this city who would have been glad to have made up the deficit if they had known we would fall short. Fortunately, the time was extended on the two $50,000 gifts conditional on our reaching $3,000,000, but it was only extended until Monday noon and conditional upon our obtaining $3,400,000."

Mr. Perkins pointed out the importance of the work done by the two associations, and said it was imperative that the fund should be raised, not only for the good of young men and young women, but for the good of the city itself.

ADVISES WOMEN WORKERS.

Think in Big Figures, Says Mrs. Passemore, to Win Success.

That women, as a rule, do not think in big enough figures was the criticism made last night by Mrs. R. H. Passemore, a business woman in Minneapolis, one of the most successful women financier in this country, in discussing the part women have played in getting subscriptions to the $4,000,000 building fund for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of this city. Mrs. Passemore has devoted much of her time and money to aiding the Young Women's Christian Association in different parts of the United States, and she came East expressly to help in the campaign here, which ends to-morrow.

Mrs. Passemore does not come within the boundaries of her own criticism. She does think in big figures—figures so big that they startle many men.

"The trouble with women," she explained last night, "is that they think only in one or two figures. They ought to think in amounts of four or five, because it is when they focus their thoughts on large amounts that hey are of real use in campaigns of this kind.

"A woman who is working to raise money for a philanthropic purpose should hold her head high and realize that she is offering the prospective giver a splendid opportunity. She should not ask a man for $25 when he might give $5,000."

Mrs. Passemore believes in intelligent giving, and in her opinion, it is not desirable for rich or poor to give indiscriminately.

"If you are to ask for money," she continued, "you must be enthusiastic. That is the chief point—enthusiasm. The compelling power of great enthusiasm is irresistible. You must believe in giving. You must be persistent. You must not take no for an answer. I do not believe in taking money from any one just because I have asked him to give it. If I do not feel that he wishes to aid the cause I would rather leave his money in his pocket than take it. When I ask a man to help the Y. W. C. A. I want more than his money I want his friendship for the organization. If I permit him to dash off a check unthinkingly or to fish in his pocket and hand out a bank note merely to get rid of me, I lose a chance to make a friend for the association."

Mrs. Passemore said a great deal more could be done in financing Y. W. C. A. work than was being accomplished.

"I believe in intelligent presentation of a cause when I am asking a man to give to it. I try to put my case to him so well that he will wish to make a contribution. The gift that comes grudgingly, though it may be large, is not half as valuable to the association as the freely bestowed contribution of smaller size that is accompanied by good will.

"At first there was the aristocracy of physical force; then the aristocracy of blood; next the aristocracy of wealth, and now we are passing into the aristocracy of service. No one is shut out of this new aristocracy. The test of greatness is the power to serve others, coupled with a willingness to do so. Women and men who give to a cause efficiently are magnificently effective for the betterment of our social, civil and industrial conditions."

Mrs. Passemore is a member of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. and is also Chairman of the Finance Committee of the North Centre field. She has carried on campaigns in St. Paul, Omaha, Denver, Birmingham, Trenton and Indianapolis. In Omaha she raised more than half the desired fund herself. A flood stopped the Indianapolis campaign and the money that had been collected was turned over to the refugees. On one night there were 250 temporarily homeless women housed in the Y. W. C. A. Building.

"Real financing should be a spiritual awakening to the entire community," she continued. "If it does not rise to that altitude, it has failed of its highest purpose. Psychology plays an important part in financing these campaigns. The big thing is to create a desire to give. Think of New York City having 500,000 women in industrial work and the Y. W. C. A. in such a financial condition that it can only take care of 6,000 of them.

"I am especially interested in the work being done for girl immigrants by the International Institute of the Y. W. C. A. at 113 East Thirty-fourth Street. Those twenty-three class centres maintained in lower Manhattan are of great value to the immigrant girl. She is under the watchful care of the Institute from a few days after her arrival in America to the time when she becomes an independent, high-minded American girl. I think the work Miss Edith L. Jardine, General Secretary of the Institute, is doing among those girls is one of the finest activities of the entire work of the association in New York."

Mrs. Passemore told of one man upon whom she called who threw up his hands as soon as he saw her and said: "I might just as well give you a check now and get through with it."

"I asked him to let me explain the work to him," she went on, "and at the end of fifteen minutes he said he would send me a check that day. I had estimated $5,000 as the probable size of his gift, but when I got it it was for $25,000."

THROWN BY RUNAWAY.

Woman's Skull May Be Fractured by Fall from Buggy.

Mrs. Rosa Jacobson was thrown from the buggy in which she was driving with her husband, David Jacobson of 195 Hart Street, Brooklyn, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the horse took fright at a passing automobile at Franklin Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn, and ran away. Mrs. Jacobson struck the ground on her head and became unconscious. She was attended by Dr. Gray of the Jewish Hospital, who said she had a possible fracture of the skull and internal injuries. Her condition was said to be serious.

The horse ran north on Franklin Avenue, to Brevoort Place, Policeman Daniel O'Leary of the Grand Avenue Station tried to stop him, and was dragged several feet. The effort of the policeman, however, gave Jacobson time to get the animal under control. O'Leary was cut and bruised, but not seriously injured. He was attended by Dr. Gray.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES.
The remarkable edition on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out far ahead of time. Order it in advance, or you will be unable to get Sargent's "Prophets," reproduced in the original colors, and The Girl of To-day Section, illustrated by the new rotogravure process.—Adv.

WILL ASK CONGRESS TO BARE EGG TRUST

McKellar Charges That Carloads of Eggs Are Smashed to Raise Prices.

FOR CURB ON COLD STORAGE

Says Manipulation of Markets by Food Interests Causes Present High Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Alleging that there is an egg trust and that carloads of eggs are smashed to raise prices, Representative Kenneth D. McKellar of Tennessee will ask to bring about an investigation by Congress of the cold storage interests immediately after the regular session of Congress convenes next week. Mr. McKellar said to-day that he has information which convinces him that manipulation of markets by the cold storage interests has caused the present high prices for food products.

A part of the information which Mr. McKellar has obtained is now in possession of the Department of Justice, which has also decided to investigate the cold storage situation through District Attorneys and special agents.

Mr. McKellar said he had been informed that one concern had actually destroyed eggs by the carload after its warehouses had become taxed to their capacity, rather than allow the eggs to go on sale at retail and thereby curtail the plan of "cornering" the egg market.

"I believe the Federal Government can, by a simple law," said Mr. McKellar, "largely do away with this unjust use of cold storage. The scheme is simply to prohibit interstate shipments of all kinds of fresh meats, fish, butter, eggs, and the like, that have been kept in cold storage for a longer period than three months, with fine or imprisonment, or both, for violation. Food gambling cannot be excused on any ground."

Mr. McKellar referred to an interview in which Director Brand of the United States Office of Markets was quoted as blaming the hens of the country for the shortage in the egg supply.

"I think any Egg Trust magnate or pork packer would agree with the view of the Government official," said Mr. McKellar. "I do not believe the consumers will agree with him at all. The census shows that the production of eggs has constantly increased within the last few years. While there was an increase of 21 per cent. in population, there has been an increase of 23 per cent. in the production of eggs. I believe an officer of the Government should be very careful of his facts before even seemingly upholding the food trusts.

"I find also that there are now stored in cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania 10,000,000 dozens of eggs, and that 90 per cent. of these have been in storage since April 1. This is probably relatively the case in every State in the Union, and the cold storage men seem to be simply manipulating the market by creating an artificial scarcity. What is true of the egg situation is also true of fish, meat and butter.

"I have received many letters and newspaper clippings indorsing my bill, and, of course, I am delighted that so many approve. I understand that women's clubs are taking hold of the matter, and I hope all good citizens will co-operate with me."

Mr. McKellar has a resolution pending before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House providing for heavy fines and prison punishments for cold storage operators who keep perishable foodstuffs more than ninety days. Since the introduction of this measure he has received hundreds of letters containing charges, which, he says, even if partially substantiated, make out a serious case against storage monopoly.

STARTS AN EGG BOYCOTT.

Housewives' League Urges Consumers to Fight Against Exploitation.

A country-wide boycott against egg dealers has been started by Mrs. Julian Heath, national President of the Housewives' League, who sent out three hundred telegrams on Saturday to leaders of branch organizations of the Housewives' League calling their attention to the high prices charged for eggs, and asking consumers not to buy eggs until conditions changed. The consumer, she said, in these telegrams, had been exploited, and an egg boycott should be inaugurated as a protest against the manipulation of the market.

The telegrams were prepared at a meeting of the national Executive Committee of the league held on Saturday, and they were inspired in part by a letter to The Produce News from James E. Wetz, an egg speculator of Chicago. In the letter Mr. Wetz said:

> The egg game is certainly going to be a hummer. The price will go higher than you ever saw it. I sold twenty-one carloads of eggs the other day and made only $840 a car, so I concluded to wait until trade thought better of the game and would pay me more money. Several years ago, when Joseph and Pharaoh had all the corn in Egypt and pilgrimages were made to get corn, you will remember that Joe and Pharaoh soaked the people. That is what the trade will get from us when it is necessary for people to have a few eggs for their breakfasts or custards for their dinners. We shall not sell another carload of eggs until we make $1,200 a car. When the deal is over it will be one of the biggest ever pulled off in the United States.

Mrs. Heath said last night that the crowning fallacy in Mr. Wetz's letter was contained in the paragraph about Joseph and Pharaoh. She pointed out that there was no famine now, as there was in Egypt, and that eggs were not necessary for breakfast nor custards for dinner.

"We have been fighting," she said, "to get the price of storage eggs down to 30 cents a dozen. At present cold storage eggs range in price from 32 to 50 cents a dozen, 'fresh' eggs from 35 to 70 cents a dozen, and fancy eggs from 75 to 80 cents a dozen. The egg market is chaotic because the consumer has no way of telling what he is buying. I wrote not long ago to the State Board of Health asking that the law requiring that cold storage products should be marked should be enforced. I learned that there was no such law, as a regulation to that effect had been repealed. A dealer must now tell his customer, whether he is asked or not, whether eggs are cold storage eggs or fresh, but this regulation is hard to enforce. In calling for the boycott we have done all that can be done for the consumer."

HAS A RABBIT PRESERVE.

New Jersey Farmer Lets Hunters Shoot Them at 50 Cents a Head.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTVILLE, N. J., Nov. 23.—John G. Van Riper, a farmer, has put in three years organizing a rabbit preserve, and is just now reaping the benefits of it. Three years ago, when there was a scarcity of rabbits, a number of New York business men who at considerable expense came out here with dogs and guns failed to get many rabbits. They told Van Riper that any man who acquired sufficient land and made a rabbit preserve could make money by charging each hunter so much for every rabbit brought down.

Van Riper bought a few Belgian hares and tamed them as much as he could. At considerable expense he built a mesh wire fence about fifteen acres of meadow and brush land. Into this he turned the rabbits, and upon every post he pasted a "No Hunting" sign. He daily dumped a load of produce into the inclosure to feed the rabbits, which multiplied until they now number several hundred.

With the advent of the hunting season Van Riper advertised that he could guarantee any hunter all the rabbits he cared to shoot for the nominal charge of half a dollar a head. A number of wealthy New Yorkers jumped at the chance, and hardly a day goes by, but half a dozen hunters are out on Van Riper's meadow land. So far 212 rabbits have been shot on the place, bringing the farmer in $106.

Mrs. Pankhurst Here To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst spoke at the Columbia Theatre this afternoon on the suffrage cause. She was introduced by Miss Alice Paul of Philadelphia, who had been imprisoned in England for militancy. Mrs. Pankhurst said that President Wilson in admitting her to the United States admitted that the movement was a revolution and not a movement marked by malice. The suffragette leader left for New York on a midnight train, accompanied by Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, who will go with her to England, whence she said she would sail on Wednesday.

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New York — Saint Louis

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Leaves New York (Pennsylvania Station) ..... 6.00 P.M.
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Arrives Cincinnati ..... 10.50 A.M.
" St. Louis ..... 5.50 P.M.

Returning (The New Yorker) will leave St. Louis 12.02 o'clock Noon and arrive New York 1.50 P. M.

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NAUHEIM PHARMACY

ANNOUNCE THE OPENING

OF ANOTHER STORE AT

551-553 COLUMBUS AVE.

BETWEEN 86TH AND 87TH STS.

Sale beginning this morning!

4200 Men's Shirts at $1.20

or six for $7.00

Made from a manufacturer's short lengths really no different from long lengths but infinitely cheaper for you.

¶ The materials embrace imported Madras, percales, corded stripes and flannels in any number of smart novelty designs and colorings—fabrics such as are employed in only the highest grade shirts and by only the highest grade shirtmakers.

Such a variety, in fact, as is seldom seen in regular stock.

¶ Plain or pleated models, with laundered cuffs, or with French turn back cuffs; shirts that are perfectly made and finished, and such as we would readily put into regular stock, but that we consider you are entitled to enjoy the benefit of these substantial savings. Main Floor.

Important Sale today & Tuesday

Men's Shoes at $2.95

Our regular $4 & $4.50 grades

This is a special opportunity to get several pairs of shoes at a substantial saving.

¶ All that a man can desire in the way of variety—and all a man can get in the way of style.

¶ The leathers include patent colt, gun metal calf, black vici kid and tan Russia calf.

¶ The models are the latest of the current season, in Blucher, straight lace and button styles, with single or double soles.

¶ And the workmanship in every pair is the best that American labor can put into footwear of the $4 and $4.50 variety. Fifth Floor.

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Plain Color Carpets
Imported From England

The increasing use of Plain Color Carpets lends especial interest to our superb assortment, including the Baroda, Saxine, Angora, Saxonia, and Mosaic weaves, sold exclusively by us in the United States.

A distinct advantage is the generous widths in which these carpets are obtainable—up to 15 feet inclusive. This feature minimizes the number of seams, often obviating them entirely.

Decorative effects now very much in vogue are obtained by using these English weaves, which are in demand because of the richness of their colorings, and the exceptionally fine quality of their texture.

All the desirable colorings, in a large variety of shades, are shown.

Samples sent upon request.

FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET

LB

How to buy cards for records

1. First of all, be sure that the *form* of card is right. We can help you.

2. Remember that it is as extravagant to use cheap cards for permanent records as it is to use expensive cards for temporary records.

3. Do not judge the quality of a card by merely looking at it. White clay in cards covers a multitude of sins.

4. Insist that cards for record purposes be uniform in size, have a perfect writing surface, and yet will withstand erasure.

No other manufacturer makes a card that is as good as Library Bureau's best.

On the other hand, we have cards at surprisingly low prices.

Ask us for samples. Let us estimate on your next order.

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Carstairs 1788 Rye 1913

A work by the old masters of the art of distillation. When you buy whiskey be sure it's a genuine "old master." Buy "Carstairs" and you *are* sure.

Aged in wood—smooth, pure and mellow. A perfect blend of finest ryes. Numbered label shows our bottling.

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Living Over Again

his youthful enthusiasms, William Dean Howells visited Spain, and the result is a new book called "Familiar Spanish Travels." Howells wanders about the Spain of to-day, but back of it all is the history of its romantic past. If you ever heard that Howells was the "dean of American literature" do not let that make you think his new book is for the elect. It's a live, human book for you. And there's splendid humor in it, more than in the books which are called popular.

THE HOUSE OF HAPPINESS

¶ A live cricket is the red-headed Cricket, full of freckles and fun. You will find him in a new book called "The House of Happiness." The book has a man in it and a girl, too, and some Southerners who'll soon be friends of yours. Kate Langley Bosher tells us about them, and she knows.

THE IRON TRAIL

¶ Next time you build a bridge it will save time if you get Murray O'Neil, a builder and something more—in Rex Beach's new novel, "The Iron Trail." This is O'Neil's story. He's no handsome, dashing hero, but a tall, heavy man of forty, with slightly graying temples and the facial marks of strenuous endeavor. But he can love and fight and build. The story certainly is Alaska.

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OUT TO-DAY

Christmas Gifts number of
VOGUE

Your Newsdealer Has It

WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

SYLVIA WITH A MOB DEFIES THE POLICE

Guarded by 2,000 Armed with Knouts and Sticks, Miss Pankhurst Addresses Meeting.

"ARMY." TO RAID COMMONS

She Threatens Armed Demonstrations There—Suffragette Fires at Bristol and Blackburn.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Sylvia Pankhurst dramatically defied the police in the East End of London this afternoon. After addressing a meeting in a Bow Road theatre she was escorted with much cheering and singing by a crowd of 2,000 to a house situated a mile away, where she lives.

In her speech she said that drilling of the "people's army" would begin this week. She promised a "no rent" campaign and hinted at armed demonstrations in Parliament Square and at the House of Commons. Many men in the crowd were armed with knouts and short sticks.

The police made no attempt to stop the procession. When her house was reached, Miss Pankhurst appeared at a window, and, pointing to half a dozen policemen at the corner of the street, exclaimed: "There they are—discomfitted officers of the Criminal Investigation Department."

LONDON, Nov. 23.—At the Pankaurst meeting in the Bow Road this afternoon the strictest precautions had been taken to exclude detectives from the hall, and throughout the proceedings Miss Pankhurst looked nervously alert, clutching at her chair at the slightest noise.

Miss Zelie Emerson of Jackson, Mich., also made an address.

Incendiary outrages by the suffragettes occurred yesterday, the boathouse at Eastville Park, Bristol, and a portion of the grand stand in the sports ground at Blackburn being burned.

Shoemakers Reject New Schedule.

LYNN., Mass., Nov. 23.—Unions of shoe and leather workers in this city have declined to agree to a new graded price list for piece work proposed by the shoe manufacturers, who wished to place certain grades of welt shoes on the market at the figures quoted by Western and Southern manufacturers, said to be paying lower wages. The decision of the unions was reached after conferences extending over two months. The manufacturers had offered to guarantee steady work the year round if the operatives would agree to the new list.

QUEEN OF SPAIN BETTER.

Is Able to Receive Friends—Will Stay in Paris Till King Returns.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The health of Queen Victoria of Spain continues to improve. She has been suffering from influenza since her arrival here with King Alfonso, and the King proceeded to Vienna Friday.

The Queen was allowed to receive short visits from several friends to-day, and was sitting up for a time. It is expected that she will remain in Paris until the King's return, and when she is allowed to go out will devote her time to Christmas shopping.

POINCARE MAY ARBITRATE.

Bulgarian Prime Minister Wants to Settle Trouble with Greece.

SOFIA, Nov. 23.—M. Guenadieff Minister of Foreign Affairs, has proposed to the French Chargé d'Affaires here that the differences between Bulgaria and Greece concerning prisoners of war be submitted to arbitration by President Poincare. M. Guenadieff said Bulgaria would accept M. Poincare's decision unreservedly.

Bulgaria complains that Greece still holds and refuses to release Bulgarian prisoners of war, contrary to international law.

POPE'S DOCTOR AS SENATOR

Premier Giolitti Suggests That Dr. Marchiafava Be Appointed.

ROME, Nov. 23.—The list of thirty new Senators which Premier Giolitti has prepared for King Victor Emmanuel includes Dr. Ettore Marchiafava, physician to Pope Pius and the royal house, and the Reformed Socialist, Prof. Giuseppe Gatti of the University of Rome.

Contrary to the previous report, Deputy Bertesi, Reformed Socialist, is not to be nominated a Senator.

Atlantic Message Not Telephonic.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin states that Rear Admiral Emsmann was misreported in the Berlin press in reference to alleged transatlantic telephoning. Emsmann said wireless telegraph messages, not wireless telephone.

Spain Loses 32 Fighting Moors.

EL-ARAISH, Morocco, Nov. 23.—In a recent engagement between a Spanish column and Moors, the Spanish had thirty-two killed and wounded, but succeeded in occupying a strategic position. The Moors' casualties were large.

OMITS QUEENSTOWN CALL.

The Lusitania Leaves 705 Sacks of Mail—Port Officials Angry.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 23.—Again a Cunard liner has failed to call at Queenstown for mails. A mail tender with 705 sacks of mail went out today to intercept the Lusitania, and found that the vessel had proceeded on her voyage. The mails will be taken on the White Star liner Thursday, which means a delay of a week in delivery in New York.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at Queenstown over the incident, as it is held that although the weather conditions were bad outside of the harbor, the conditions in the inner harbor were ideal for transferring mails.

According to a dispatch received in this city last night, the mail left behind by the Lusitania at Queenstown included letters for Japan, China, Korea, and the Philippines. These were to have been forwarded by the Empress of Russia of the Canadian Pacific Company from Vancouver on Dec. 3 and the Oceanic Mail Steamship Sierra from San Francisco for Australia and New Zealand on Dec. 2, so as to get to their destinations by Christmas.

Capt. W. I. D. Irvine of the Cunard liner Laconia, which arrived yesterday from Boston to start on Dec. 2 on her Winter trips to the Mediterranean, said that if the mail which the Mauretania was unable to call for at Queenstown because of bad weather had been put on his ship instead of being held back for the Majestic it would have been delivered in New York on last Wednesday evening. The Majestic did not arrive until Friday morning and her mail was delivered late in the afternoon.

"We sailed from Queenstown on Wednesday, Nov. 12, with 500 bags of mails out of the 3,000 sacks left by the Mauretania on the previous Sunday," said Capt. Irvine, "and landed it in Boston at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This mail was chiefly for Boston and the New England cities. If the postmaster at Queenstown had given the Laconia the rest of the Mauretania's mail it would have been received in New York by 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon."

This would have saved much inconvenience to New York bankers and merchants as they would have had time to open their English correspondence and answer it by ships sailing on Saturday.

In addition to the mails for the United States and Canada there were about 400 sacks of mail for China and Japan and the Philippines left behind by the Mauretania which would have caught the fast Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Japan from Vancouver on Nov. 10 if they had been sent by the Laconia.

A report was brought here on Friday by the Majestic, which carried mail left at Queenstown by the Mauretania that the British Postmaster General had given notice to the railway and steamship companies which carry the mails to Queenstown that in the future the American mail on Saturdays would be put on board the ships at Liverpool. It was said that a period of sixty or ninety days was required to make the change. By that time the stormy weather will have passed.

LARKIN RAILS AT LOW WAGES

Pities Shop Assistants Who "Have to Dress Like Dukes."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—"Jim" Larkin, the labor agitator, was enthusiastically received at Cardiff, where he addressed a large meeting this afternoon. He denounced the low wages paid to many shop assistants, although they had to dress, he said, like Dukes—whatever that might mean—and the women like Duchesses—though all Duchesses he had seen had been in undress.

Speaking of Dublin as the richest town of the United Kingdom, he said that it had at the head of the Castle clique the Earl of Aberdeen (the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) and his good lady, who got $25,000 a year and who had no children to keep. Their only function, so far as he could gather, was calling meetings and having exhibitions. At these exhibitions, he said, they had lecturers who received $25 or $50 to show how to feed a family of seven on $2.25 a week.

BRITISH ARMY TO ADVERTISE

Northcliffe's Hint for Getting Recruits to be Acted Upon.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Lord Northcliffe in a recent speech conveyed a hint to the Government that its difficulty in getting army recruits might be overcome by an alert advertising campaign in the press.

It is now announced that the Government is about to start a publicity campaign on these lines, and advertisements will soon appear in the newspapers inviting men to join the army and setting forth the army's attractions.

Italians Flock to Our Warships.

NAPLES, Nov. 23.—The American warships in the harbor were just as strong an attraction for the people of Naples to-day as when they first entered the port. Many visitors went aboard the ships and were warm in their praise of the appearance and discipline of the crews.

RUBBER HORRORS STIR BRITISH PRESS

Newspapers Give Prominence to Aborigines Society's Appeal for an Inquiry.

NEW TALES OF CRUELTY

Daily Mail's Correspondent in Brazil Affirms Reports of Slavery After Amazon Voyage.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 24.—The newspapers this morning give prominence to the Aborigines' Protection Society's appeal for an inquiry into the new rubber horrors on the Amazon.

The Daily News says these grave charges call for the immediate attention of the Government. A Daily News correspondent who recently made a voyage along the Amazon to the Bolivian frontier says that more than once he was asked on the Amazon, "Who made all this fuss about Putumayo? It was not much worse there than you would find up any of the more inaccessible rivers."

The correspondent expresses the belief that the Brazilian Government at least is anxious that its Indian subjects should be justly treated by the traders, and he continues:

"I know it sent soldiers to apprehend an American subject—a man I met there—for shooting two half-breeds, and hanged him, but it allows free slavery, known as peonage, and it is that sort of labor which obtains nearly all the rubber exported from the American tropics."

The correspondent, in describing life in the dismal South American forests, especially the district of Acre, says it is all a dense jungle, and the fevers are of such virulence that official Brazilians themselves shrink from the mere idea of going there. Labor, he says, is very scarce, and the Indians won't work unless they are forced to do so.

"The life of a rubber-getter is as gloomy, famished, and cruel an existence as there is on the earth," he says. "The slave is entirely subject to the will of his master. He is bound to his master by the twilight and silence of the limitless junge, and escape is utterly impossible. Many Brazilian rubber-getters are natives of Ceara, Southern Brazil, who have been persuaded to emigrate. They are imported into the upper Amazon country and planted in a forest clearing as remote from their kind as though they were on a desert island, and there they stay until they die.

"They are put into debt for their clothes, food and all they require. The prices charged are fantastic and they must pay off the debt with the rubber they get which they never do. In some of the more remote districts these laborers are whipped for the most trivial offenses.

An English traveler on the Beni told me he saw a woman cruelly beaten for upsetting a lamp. Other travelers in the same country told me of 500 lashes as a common punishment. All these men referred to the slavery quite casually, and spoke of the consequences of it as daily occurrences there. They said the padrone of an estate could give a whipping to a slave for anything he liked. Each of these men affirmed that they had seen men and women bought for gold.

WITNESSES TAMPERED WITH

Wiretapping Collusion Cases to Go to Grand Jury Next Week.

At least a dozen witnesses in the alleged cases of collusion between the police and the wiretappers have been corralled by District Attorney Whitman and Assistant District Attorney Groehl. It was said yesterday that each of the witnesses had been approached and tampered with. So closely are some of the witnesses allied with the prosecution, however, that information of this nature is bound to reach the District Attorney almost immediately.

The collusion cases, it was said yesterday, would not go to the Grand Jury till next week. It is expected that they will be presented after the Thanksgiving recess, and that at least one indictment will be asked for.

DOUBT VERA SCOTT'S STORY

Clevelanders Say She Married There the Day After Alleged Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 23.—That Mrs. Vera Scott, now under arrest in Los Angeles, did not shoot and kill Marshall Field, Jr., is the belief of Clevelanders who remember her and the man she married, divorced, and eventually killed on a train. According to the dispatches from Los Angeles, she says she shot Field on Nov. 23, 1905. As a matter of fact, Field was shot on Nov. 22, 1905, in Chicago. On Nov. 23, 1905, a marriage license was taken out in Cleveland for "Miss Clark," as she was then known, and Reese H. Prosser. The marriage ceremony was performed the following day.

Soon after that the couple went to Lisbon, Ohio, to reside. The marriage followed a friendship of about five weeks. As Miss Clark, the woman had been known for some time in this city in hotel circles She maintained considerable mystery about her past and seemed always amply supplied with money.

Prosser, convinced that his wife's past had been spectacular, removed with her to the Pacific Coast. There, in 1910, Mrs. Prosser obtained a divorce on charges of cruelty. One allegation she made was that Prosser threw out of a bedroom window a phonograph on which she had insisted upon playing over and over the one record to which her husband objected.

Shortly after the divorce Prosser was shot and killed on a train at Libby, Mont., by Mrs. Prosser. She was tried for murder, but acquitted. Prosser's mother soon died of grief.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Stanley Field, nephew of the late Marshall Field, and cousin of Marshall Field, Jr., whom Mrs. Vera Scott, now in jail in Los Angeles, says she shot and killed in 1905, was at the Belvedere Hotel today on his return from a hunting trip. He said he did not believe the woman's story. Mr. Field had discussed the affair with members of his party. One of these said to-night:

"Marshall Field, Jr., cared a great deal for books and spent most of his time reading. He did not mix with the gay set. Stanley Field told me that when Marshall Field, Jr., received the gunshot wound that caused his death, he was alone in his room getting his guns ready for a hunting trip. It is thought that one of them was loaded, and that it was fired by accident, the charge entering his body. Mr. Field was never known to associate with women of the class to which the Los Angeles woman belongs. She is evidently trying to gain notoriety."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Nothing has developed here to corroborate Vera Scott's story that she shot Marshall Field, Jr. There never has been any proof that he was not shot as announced—by the discharge of one of his guns at his residence. Both the police and the attending surgeons deny that he met his death elsewhere or in any other way. Mr. Field's widow is now Mrs. Maldwin Drummond and is living in London.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 23.—While Mrs. Vera Scott, who says she killed Marshall Field, Jr., in Chicago, was bombarded with questions all day to such an extent that she became hysterical toward night, she adhered to her story. She declared that the shooting was accidental and occurred in a scuffle over the revolver. The woman, Alice, she says, also was involved in the struggle.

The police have taken a stenographic report of the so-called confession and have notified the Chicago authorities, but no reply has been received as yet.

Mrs. Scott told several stories about the date of her marriage to Prosser, declaring first that she married him in 1904 and then that she married him in 1905, directly after the shooting, and left him the following day.

SLAYS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Glove Cutter Shoots After Seeking Reconciliation with Her.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Frank Mills of Gloversville, aged 25 years, shot and killed his wife, Margia Fancher Mills, 20, here this afternoon, then turned the weapon on himself and died a few hours afterward.

The tragedy occurred at the home of Mrs. Mills's cousin. The couple had been married less than a year. Because of unpleasantness Mrs. Mills left her husband some weeks ago and was on a visit to her cousin here. Her husband came yesterday and pleaded with her to return home with him. The argument was resumed this afternoon in the absence of her cousin and resulted in the double shooting. A boy entered the room looking for a scarf pin and found the young woman on the floor with a bullet wound in the back of her head. The husband was lying with two bullets in his head and still grasped a .38 calibre revolver.

Mills was honorably discharged from Troop C, Fourth Cavalry, and was a glove cutter. His wife was a handsome young woman and a gifted pianist.

PRAISES JOSEPH SCHOOL.

Judge Rosalsky Says It Will Be of Value to the East Side.

Judge Rosalsky was the chief speaker last night at the exercises held at the Rabbi Jacob Joseph School at 165 Henry Street to celebrate the opening of its new building. Judge Rosalsky said that the new school would be of great value to the east side, as it would instruct its pupils in Jewish institutions and in the institutions of this country. Other speakers were Joseph S. Marcus, who last night gave $1,000 to the school; Prof. Solomon Schecter of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Rabbi Elias Solomon, and Rabbi S. P. Jaffe.

More than 700 persons attended the ceremonies last night. It was announced that $5,000 had been subscribed to the school in the day, and this, with what had been given before, made a fund of $15,000.

'BEDFORD ST.' ENDS LONG CHURCH LIFE

Veteran Methodists Take Part in Old-Time Experience Meeting.

DOORS SHUT FOR GOOD

Organization Which for 108 Years Worked in Greenwich Village Will Lose Its Identity.

Nicholas Onderdonk, a white-bearded patriarch who joined the church sixty-six years ago and is its oldest member, was the leader of an old-fashioned experience meeting held yesterday afternoon in the historic Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the landmarks of old Greenwich Village at Morton and Bedford Streets. It was the last day in the life of the church, for the building is to be torn down in the march of improvements. The experience meeting began 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon after luncheon had been served to 300 old friends of the organization who came from a distance.

On the wall above the pulpit the dates "1803-1913" were formed of white flowers with a border of green between two draped American flags. On the platform, as guests of honor, sat fifteen men and women who have been associated with the church for fifty years or more. They were Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Benedict, Mrs. Sarah E. Childs, Robert W. Courtney, Mrs. Caroline Cropsey, Miss Isabella Greenlaw, Daniel Kile, Miss Phoebe Lounsberry, Charles H. Mead, Mrs. Fanny A. Peacock, William Pollard, Mrs. Mary K. Robinson, Mrs. Mary E. Rogers, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sketchley.

Mr. Onderdonk, who has seen thirty-one pastors come and go during his association with the church, told of the old times when the edifice was so crowded—even to the stairways—that the minister had to climb a ladder to a rear window to get to his pulpit.

After a few personal reminiscences he epitomized the history through 108 years of the church organization. He told how, in 1800, the few scattering houses on that part of Manhattan Island, formed what was then known as Greenwich Village, bounded by the Hudson River, Greenwich Lane (now Greenwich Ave.) Bank Street, and a brook which flowed where Carmine Street is now. At that time, said Mr. Onderdonk, there was but one place of worship, a Dutch Reformed Church, on the corner of Bleecker and West Tenth Streets.

In the year 1805 the Methodists of Greenwich Village began holding meetings at the home of Samuel Walgrove on the north side of Morton Street about 150 feet west of Bleecker Street. The congregation soon became too large for his house so Mr. Walgrove opened his carpenter shop for its use. There they worshipped until the first church edifice was constructed in 1810 on its present site. The church was a frame building with shingled sides. It faced Bedford Street and thus got its name and it was there that the fathers of American Methodism preached as they made the circuit of the towns.

In 1839 the old church was enlarged and in 1840, under the pastorate of Rev. Phineas Rice, the present edifice fronting on Morton Street was erected. The cornerstone was laid by the celebrated Robert Newton of England, and the dedication sermon was preached by Bishop Hedding.

William Pollard, President of the Bedford Street Association, told about seeing the assistant superintendent of the Sixth Avenue Railway Company, on one occasion, sitting in the gallery and looking down on the members who told in enthusiastic words of their conversion. "He thought us a lot of lunatics," said Mr. Pollard, amid laughter, "and I told him it was very contagious. And when he got religion himself and became converted he came to believe that we were sane after all."

The last sermon in the old church was preached last night by Rev. Allan MacRossie, superintendent of the New York District of the New York Conference. Supper was served by the women of the church to former members who, from a distance, came to attend the final service.

The Trustees have approved a plan to consolidate the church society with the Metropolitan Temple at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The Rev. George W. Downes, pastor of the Bedford Street Church will be associated in the pastorate of the Metropolitan Temple with the Rev. Arthur Bruce Moss.

In Kidney Diseases

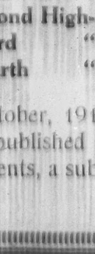
bladder troubles and similar affections, Vittel Grande Source is prescribed with uniform success by thousands of physicians.

Consult your doctor; he may be among the number. If not, send me his name and I will prove its worth to his complete satisfaction.

At Druggists, Grocers, &c.

Edward Lamare, General Agent, 400 West 23d St. New York

Write for Booklet.



VITTEL GRANDE SOURCE

Vittel: A natural mineral water

TIFFANY & Co.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

The judgment of Paris in awarding the apple to Venus was easily rendered when compared with the decision of a committee of famous artists as to what the typical American girl of to-day looks like. Portraits of twenty-nine young women will be given in the Christmas Number of The New York Times, Sunday, Dec. 7, and one beautiful girl will be pictured as being the best type. Order your copy in advance.—Adv.

PACIFIC COAST AND RETURN $141.80

Lackawanna Railroad

TICKET OFFICES: Broadway Cor. Wall St. " Howard St. " 28th St. " 42nd St. Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

B. Altman & Co.

Extraordinary Offerings for this day (Monday) will consist of

4,000 Yards of Black Silk Crepe de Chine

44 inches wide, the regular price of which is $3.00 per yard . . . . at $1.58

Mail and Telephone Orders will receive prompt attention.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

the actual values of which range from $40.00 to 50.00 . . at $25.00

Women's Marvex Gloves

at the following very unusual prices:

Women's 3-clasp Marvex Glace Kidskin Gloves, in black, white or tan . per pair $1.45

Women's Mousquetaire Marvex Glace Kidskin Gloves, 16-button length, in black or white, per pair $2.85

B. Altman & Co.

Imported Dress Silks and Velvets

are being displayed, in their respective departments on the First Floor, in many exclusive Novelties and Specialties as adopted by the leading Paris couturiers.

The Dressmaking Department

on the Third Floor, is prepared to furnish, upon request, estimates and suggestions for making to order, from the above mentioned materials, Fashionable Gowns at moderate prices.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS

MENS & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

When a young man selects one of our suits or overcoats he wears something distinctively individual.

The most moderately priced garment we make contains the style, material, fit and comfort that make for individuality.

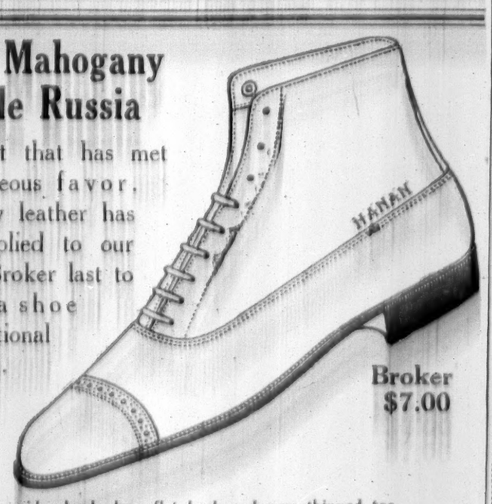
Further advantages—our immense variety, the most complete in New York, and moderate prices:

Sack Suits $18 to $50
Winter Overcoats $18 " $75

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

Dark Mahogany Shade Russia

The boot that has met instantaneous favor. This new leather has been applied to our famous Broker last to produce a shoe of exceptional attraction.



Broker $7.00

Its wide shank, low, flat heel, and new thinned toe give it an effective combination of style and comfort.

Hanan & Son

Eight New York Stores

Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
1095 Broadway, near 24th St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
Broadway, corner Fulton St.
207 Broadway, near Duane St.
35 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 360 Fulton St.

High-Class Leader in Department Store Advertising

THE NEW YORK TIMES published in October, week days and Sundays, 293,738 agate lines of Department Store advertising—73,757 lines more than the next New York morning newspaper popularly classed with THE NEW YORK TIMES as to quality of circulation.

	Agate Lines.
THE NEW YORK TIMES	293,738
Second High-Class Newspaper	219,981
Third " "	116,443
Fourth " "	57,568

In October, 1913, the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES published 143,929 agate lines of Department Store advertisements, a substantial GAIN over October, 1912

Woolworth Building

Broadway, Park Place to Barclay St.

150,000

People pass our door daily.

10,000

People use our Elevators.

Chance for Syndicate and Other Stores

Ground Floor Stores

$4,000 a year and upward.

Also

Unusual Office Space

Edward J. Hogan, Agent,

Tel. Barclay—5121.

THE CALIFORNIA COAST

country offers the winter vacationist more than can be found anywhere else in the United States.

Forget its romantic and fanciful side, and consider it from the practical and economical side alone.

Wintering in California is inexpensive. A cozy, rose-bowered bungalow, in a balmy climate, on the shore of the Sea; the Pacific; unlimited quantities of fruit, fruits and vegetables at most reasonable prices can be rented furnished for from $40 to $50 per month. Live in a palace if you can afford it; or in a bungalow if you can't. Live as economically as you can economically at home.

Write for booklets.

Pacific Limited

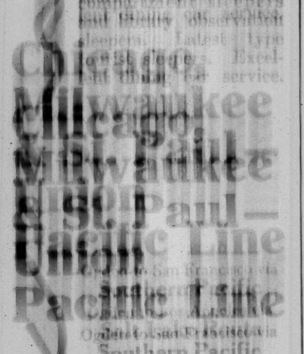
Leaves Chicago daily at 10:30 A.M. via Chicago Union Station, Omaha and Ogden. Carries Pullman Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Buffet-Library-Observation Car, Compartment Car, Barber Shop, Electric Lights, Latest type Pullman Cars throughout. Excellent service.

Chicago
Milwaukee
St. Paul—
Pacific Line

Chicago
Milwaukee
St. Paul—
Union
Pacific Line

Ogden to Los Angeles via
Southern Pacific

Ogden to Los Angeles via
Salt Lake Route



FOR SALE
Pennsylvania Railroad Ferryboats
"BALTIMORE" and "JERSEY CITY"

"Baltimore" is at Hoboken Shop and "Jersey City" is in service on the Desbrosses Street Ferry. They may be seen by applying to Captain C. J. Carroll, Sup't Jersey City Ferries.

If interested in purchase of boats of this character, please examine and submit written offer NOT later than three o'clock Monday, December 15, 1913.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

S. Porcher, Purchasing Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.

ZOO LLAMA FORGETS WHO AND WHAT HE IS

Peon Had a Dreadful Shock, Snyder Thinks, Then Lost His Identity.

IMITATES OTHER ANIMALS

Screeching Like a Peacock and Pacing Up and Down His Cage Like His Neighbors, the Wolves.

The conduct of Peon, the pride of the llama enclosure in the Zoological Park in the Bronx, has become so strange in the last week that Charley Snyder, keeper and student of wild animals, has come to the conclusion that the animal is suffering from amnesia. Peon does not even remember his own name. Snyder said yesterday when he was recounting the budget of weekly happenings among his wild charges that he was convinced it was a well-defined case of lost identity. Snyder, it may be noted, is a great friend of the afflicted llama and its strange conduct has caused him much worry.

It was about ten days ago that Frank, one of the chief of the keepers, discovered that Peon was evidently "off his head," to quote his first unofficial report upon the subject. Peon, he noticed, had lost a certain surliness of disposition that had made him a favorite. Each he would stand for hours gazing out upon the world with a vacant stare. Another symptom he noted was that Peon would not respond to his name and again that he had given up his pleadings for the alpaca and no longer paid any attention to his former playmate. So Frank reported the matter to Snyder and the latter placed Peon under observation.

The llama has been a zoo attraction for a number of years. He was at first an exceedingly vicious animal, with a fondness for trying to fun[illegible] Frank!" shouted Snyder. "It's like he was recognizing an old friend."

But Peon still walks like a waif and sings like a peacock, and Snyder and Frank are now facing the task of teaching him that he is really a llama.

"He's got to learn all over again," said Snyder.

Snyder is convinced that Peon suffered some shock that brought about amnesia, and the subject is one that is no longer discussed between him and Frank. In searching about for a cause Snyder came to the conclusion that the shock was really afforded by Frank suddenly appearing before Peon with his whiskers shaved off. This theory almost caused a fight.

"There, I don't blame Peon," said Snyder yesterday rather sadly. "Frank was such a good looking man with his face hid behind a curtain. Now look at him." But Frank, shouting with superfluous indignation, had fled down the path.

"The truth is always painful," Snyder commented sadly.

UNION FOR CHORUS FOLK.

Temporary Organization Formed—Broadwayites Quit the Meeting.

Seventeen chorus girls, five of them from Broadway, and thirty-seven chorus men answered the call for a meeting to form a union yesterday afternoon and assembled at the Women's Trade Union League headquarters at 43 East Twenty-second Street. Before the meeting was over the five Broadwayites had withdrawn, but despite this setback a temporary organization was formed and the first steps taken for obtaining a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

Yesterday's meeting was called by F. P. Parry, general organizer of the A. F. of L., at the request of a number of chorus girls and men, who complained of the poor treatment they were getting from theatrical managers. Why so few assembled to take part in starting the union was explained in several ways by those present. One young woman, who insisted that she couldn't lose her job because she owed the managers $100, said that various stage managers had warned the chorus girls that if they attended the meeting they would be dropped from their companies. Another girl, who arrived late in a taxi and left early, said that the day was too fine to spend indoors, and that most of the girls were out automobiling.

The enthusiastic ones, however, set to work to get things going, and after cards to get things going, and after newspaper men had been excluded from the room Miss Melinda Scott of the Women's Trade Union League called the meeting to order and spoke of the advantages of forming a union. She was followed by Mr. Parry, who outlined the strength of the musicians and stage hands because of their organizations and said that the American Federation of Labor would do everything in its power free of charge to aid the chorus people in getting together. Going on the theory that the stage of the Globe Theatre, where Shakespeare's plays were produced, was the first permanent theatre, which will soon be torn down, Mr. Parry said that the present system of booking [illegible]

Miss Mountford, a former head of the Women's Trade Union League, who is now a playwright, is writing a new play in which a chorus girl is the heroine. Miss Mountford said that the play will be produced soon.

GEN. STUART-WORTLEY HERE

Notes Soldier Will Go to England to Join Oil Burning Cruiser.

[illegible]

[illegible] accompanied by his daughter, Miss Lenore, and his son, Anthony. He said that he had been traveling for pleasure and that he had given up his permanent residence in Scotland to live in Kent, England, to facilities by which the latter country is [illegible] to Portsmouth, [illegible] for the Admiralty.

General said that [illegible] and [illegible] oil and was considering a change [illegible] the new Royal Sovereign. [illegible] use of American oil at Portsmouth and [illegible] to be taken out to sea [illegible] oil [illegible] one of an east [illegible] oil [illegible] to the [illegible] ports [illegible]

[illegible] Wortley [illegible] of Sir [illegible] Wortley [illegible] Bart., [illegible] Yorkshire, [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] Regiment [illegible] Boer War. He [illegible] Kay, Mrs. [illegible] Percy [illegible]

To Build Havana-Key West Ferryboat.

[illegible] Nov. 23.—A local [illegible] announces the [illegible] receipt of a [illegible] to build a [illegible] which will be the largest [illegible] ever [illegible] in this country. The [illegible] will face a speed of 30 knots an hour. The boat [illegible] 300 feet long and [illegible] feet beam, will cost $500,000, and will be used to ferry trains between Key West and Havana.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold out for sales of time as it was the sections containing the largest paper. But the rule of Tuesday, the only way to get them is to order early.—Adv.

"Peon," again shouted the keeper [illegible] in the animal's ear. Peon looked [illegible] languidly around. "Look,

"38" "48"

"38" PACKARD SECURITY "48"

The bridge builder's factor of safety is built into every Packard car.

Combined with luxury of motion—silence—certainty of performance—is durability far beyond the requirement.

Six-inch depth of frame is typical of the maximum service quality in Packard construction.

Packard cars demonstrate their supremacy at the time when stamina is most needed.

PACKARD MAXIMUM SERVICE QUALITIES ARE EMBODIED ALSO IN PACKARD TRUCKS

Packard Motor Car Company of New York
1861 Broadway
Brooklyn—Flatbush and Eighth Avenues
BUFFALO NEWARK HARTFORD SPRINGFIELD LONG ISLAND CITY
LINCOLN HIGHWAY CONTRIBUTOR

COURT TO INTERPRET EINSTEIN'S WILL

Counsel for Lady Waldstein and Mrs. Spingarn Differ as to Its Terms.

ESTATE WORTH $2,000,000

After Widow's Death, Manufacturer's Property Was to be Divided Between His Children.

The will of David Lewis Einstein, a manufacturer, who died in May, 1908, at the home of his daughter, then Mrs. Theodore Hellgman, now Lady Waldstein, at 47 South Street, London, by agreement of the trustees of the estate has been submitted for construction to the supreme court in this city. Arguments in the action will be heard to-day. There has been a difference of opinion as to the terms of the will between the counsel representing the two daughters of the late Mr. Einstein. Morgan J. O'Brien represents Lady Waldstein and ex-Justice Leventritt Mrs. Joel Elias Spingarn, wife of Prof. Spingarn, formerly of Columbia University. Lewis Einstein, formerly First Secretary of the American Embassy at Constantinople, a son of the testator, was a beneficiary under his father's will, but the provisions affecting him are not involved in the court proceedings.

Mr. Einstein, accompanied by his wife, went to London on May 7, 1908, to attend the wedding of his daughter and Sir Charles Waldstein, a professor in Cambridge University. Mr. Einstein died suddenly and the wedding was postponed. Mr. Einstein was President of the Harlem Woolen Mills in Harlem, N. Y., and had an office at 14 White street. He was also head of the Spingarn Manufacturing Company. His will was executed on Jan. 14, 1905, and was filed in the Surrogate office in this city in May, 1908. To his wife, Mrs. Caroline Einstein, who has since died, Mr. Einstein left all his household goods, furniture, supplies, automobiles, and other vehicles. Under the second clause of the will Mrs. Einstein received [illegible] outright, with this suggestion as to the disposition of it:

"[illegible] that a portion [illegible] be made of [illegible] charitable [illegible] during [illegible] discretion [illegible] as she [illegible] to her as residue and free from any trust or restriction in respect to the same."

Mr. Einstein left to his widow for her lifetime the home at 21 West Fifty-seventh street, which, after her death, was to pass to the residuary estate. The executors were empowered to sell the house after the death of the two daughters of the testator and to divide the proceeds among the three children. To Lady Waldstein he bequeathed the [illegible] given a trust fund of $100,000, on her death the principal was to be divided [illegible] A like sum in similar trust was given to Mrs. Spingarn. To his son, Lewis, he left [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY CONCEALS HER EARS

Photos in The Times Christmas Number Show She Dresses Her Hair to Hide Them.

HER EXPRESSION A PUZZLE

Neither Sad Nor Joyful, It Can Only Be Described as Inscrutable—Holiday Number Out Dec. 7.

Masters of the art of camera portraiture who have seen proofs of the special rotogravure section of the Christmas number of THE NEW YORK TIMES are enthusiastic in their praise of the splendid results obtained by the use of this newest method of photographic reproduction. The Christmas number will be issued on Sunday, Dec. 7, and the special rotogravure section of eight pages is devoted to twenty-nine of the pictures of typical American girls selected by a jury of seven distinguished artists from the vast number of photographs sent in to THE TIMES in response to its invitation.

These seven artists—C. Allan Gilbert, Hamilton King, James Montgomery Flagg, Clarence F. Underwood, Penrhyn Stanlaws, Philip Boileau and W. L. Jacobs as was recently announced, selected in all ninety pictures which they regarded as typical American girls. Twenty-nine are reproduced in the special rotogravure section of the Christmas number, and the remaining sixty-one will be pictured in another special rotogravure section to be issued the following Sunday.

This Girl of To-day supplement is one of three pictorial sections which will be parts of the Christmas number, for besides the reular pictorial supplement which closely follows the news of the day, there will be another devoted to a reproduction, in the three original colors, of John S. Sargent's famous frieze "The Prophets," one of the most attractive features of the Boston Public Library. As reproduced the complete frieze will be in three parts, the whole 55 inches long and 10 inches wide, and, there being no printing upon the back, it will be suitable for framing.

An inspection of the twenty-nine pictures of types of American girls contained in the Christmas number shows a collection of fine representatives of young womanhood. The picture of the young woman whom the seven artists selected as that which most nearly embodied their ideas as to what The Girl of To-day is like covers the entire cover page. The other twenty-eight are grouped four to a page.

The photographs sent in embrace an almost infinite variety, from the veriest amateur snapshot to the expensive portrait-size pictures of the best known artistic photographers. In many cases photographs had to be enlarged, while not a few had to be reduced in size to be reproduced. Naturally, color photographs have to appear in the same tint as all the other pictures, but by the rotogravure process these seem to lose none of their original attractiveness. The variation in costumes is also striking. One might conclude, however, that the average American girl, when she has her picture taken, likes to appear in a low-necked evening dress and without a hat, for seventeen are thus attired. Four wear afternoon or evening dresses with hats, and three are in afternoon dresses without hats. Two wear street dress with hats, and one is in a street dress without a hat. One is in outing costume, and one wear a riding habit.

Some will be interested in how the typical American girl wears her hair, judging from the twenty-nine photographs. Of the whole number, only one shows her ears. Five, by showing the lower parts, indicate that they really possess ears, but there is no sign of even a lobe in the case of the others. Most wear the hair low, though as many as four show the forehead. One wears her hair down her back.

It is interesting to note that only one of the twenty-nine is actually laughing, and of the remainder only one is smiling. Some few are sadly pensive. The most look out with a steady, thoughtful gaze, which is neither sad nor joyful. In searching for an apt description, one thinks of a word used by one of those authorities who defined The Girl of To-day in a recent interview in THE TIMES. He said her expression was apt to be just a little inscrutable. Inscrutable—that is the word that applies here.

AS HAMILTON SAW BURR.

Sharp Criticism in a Remarkable Letter That Sells for $155.

A remarkably fine holograph letter of Alexander Hamilton to Robert G. Harper was obtained by Dodd & Livingston of this city at the executor's sale in Baltimore on Thursday of the rare books and autographs of the late William C. Pennington. The letter is dated Albany, Feb. 19, 1804, and reads as follows:

Dear Sir: Since the receipt of your letter on the subject of the impeachment of the Judges this is perhaps the first moment that indifferent health and excessive occupation have permitted me to reply.

I view the attempts, which are making, completely in the light you do, and have very little doubt that they are in prosecution of a deliberate plan to prostrate the independence of the Judiciary Department and substitute to the present Judges creatures of the victorious party, who will be the supple instruments of oppression and usurpation under the forms of the Constitution. This being my apprehension of the matter I should not be backward to give the scheme all practicable resistance; and certainly if an impeachment shall be instituted and other prior and indispensable duties will permit, I shall cheerfully act in the defense of the accused as a very high obligation. It is not, however, in my power to promise absolutely attendance, because the possibility of it must depend on the time of trial. There is hardly a sitting of our Circuit or Supreme Court at which there are not causes depending which involve the whole fortunes of individuals who place a material reliance on my affairs. Propriety or good faith would not permit me to be absent during those periods, and though the public cause might call me elsewhere I should be convinced that it would be in hands (exclusive of mine) in which it would have every possible advantage.

But notwithstanding the opinion I have expressed it will not surprise me if the execution of the plan is suspended. It is certain that in this State leading men of the popular party either disapprove the attempt or are fearful of its influence upon the affairs of the party. Hints will probably go to the prompters at Washington which may induce, if not a relinquishment, a postponement.

The Republican Party (col disant) are greatly distracted in this State. The violence of these measures, added to the disappointment of the partisans who have been candidates for office, have produced a mass of discontent which threatens their power. Col. Burr intends to profit by it, if he can, and has no bad chance of being lifted to the chair of government by the united efforts of the personal adherents among the Democrats, malcontents of the same party, and Federalists too angry to reason. One consequence of the distraction of the party is the declining of Gov. Clinton to be a candidate of the next election. A very respectable man as to private character, Chancellor Lansing is the substitute. He has secretly many competitors, and is far from being a general favorite of the party. From this moment it is destined to be split into fragments unless hereafter reunited under the more skilful, adroit, and able lead of Col. Burr.

You will conclude from this that I do not look forward to his success with pleasure. The conclusion will be true. It is an axiom with me that he will be the most dangerous Chief that Jacobitism can have, and in relation to the present question a full persuasion that he will reunite under him the popular party and give it new force for personal purposes—that a dismemberment of the union is likely to be one of the first fruits of his elevation, and the overthrow of good principles in our only sound quarter, the North, a result not very remote.

I had rather see Lansing Governor, and the party broken to pieces. This will be no bad state of things for those who really love their country and understand its true interest. Yours, with sincere regards,

A. HAMILTON.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing Chancellor Lansing has declined and Chief Justice Lewis is the substitute. Burr's prospect has extremely brightened.

Five months after this letter was written Hamilton was mortally wounded in a duel by Aaron Burr at Weehawken, N. J. He died the following day.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES.

The rotogravure edition on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be limited to actual subscriptions. Order it in advance, or you will be unable to get Sargent's "Prophets," reproduced in the original colors, and The Girl of To-day Section, illustrated by the new rotogravure process.—Adv.

CLAN-NA-GAEL CELEBRATES.

Decries Peace Celebration at Meeting for Manchester Martyrs.

The Clan-Na-Gael of New York had a demonstration last night in the Central Opera House in Sixty-seventh Street near Third Avenue, in commemoration of the forty-sixth anniversary of the death of the Manchester Martyrs. John Delahunty was the Chairman of the meeting and the principal speaker was Congressman James A. Hamill. The meeting also emphasized the contention of the Clan-Na-Gaels that there has not been a hundred years of peace between this country and England, and adopted the following resolution:

We, citizens of New York, protest against the attempt to turn the centenary of Mc Donough's glorious victory of Plattsburg into part of the so-called Hundred Years of Peace celebration, as has been announced in the public press, and repudiate the claim of the self-constituted Executive Committee of which Senator James A. Foley is Chairman and former Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway and Francis Lynde Stetson are members, to represent the State of New York in making it a demonstration of Anglo-American amity which has no real existence.

We declare that there has been a hundred years of genuine peace between the United States and England. During eighty-five years of the ninety-nine which have elapsed since the Treaty of Ghent was signed England was bitterly and steadfastly hostile to this republic, and availed herself of every opportunity to inflict injury upon it. In the civil war she practically levied war upon it. She hastened to recognize the belligerency of the South and was only prevented from armed intervention by the timely sending of Russian fleets to New York and San Francisco. She fitted out in British shipyards the swift cruisers which drove American commerce from the sea. In 1896 she attempted to smash the Monroe Doctrine by the military coercion of Venezuela, but was brought to time by the splendidly vigorous action of President Cleveland.

To-day England is the only European power which contests the right of the United States to pass American coastwise vessels free of tolls through the Panama Canal, an American waterway built through American territory by American engineers with American money, and her Government and concessionaires have obstructed and retarded President Wilson's laudable efforts to bring about peace and order in Mexico.

We are, therefore, strongly opposed to the appropriation of American money for a celebration which has a sinister international significance and is intended to prepare the way for final military action against Germany, which has been friendly to the United States since the revolution, when Von Steuben made the Continental Army fit to win the final victory which made this country free.

The meeting was enthusiastic. In addition to the speech making there was an interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music.

The so-called Manchester martyrdom occurred in 1867, at the time of the Fenian invasion of Canada. An uprising in Ireland was suppressed. The rescue of two Fenian leaders by a band of Manchester Fenians resulted in the killing of a police officer. For this three of the rescuers were hanged.

CALLS HIMSELF A COUNT.

German Arrested as an Opium Dealer Came Here to Get Rich.

Accused of being an opium dealer, a man who first gave his name to the police as Albert Hullsen, but afterward said he was Count Albrecht von Hulleshein, formerly a Major in the Imperial German Dragoons, will be arraigned this morning before United States Commissioner Shields. He was arrested on Saturday night in his rooms at 103 West Ninety-seventh Street, and yesterday in the Essex Market Court he was turned over to the Federal authorities by the New York detectives. The police arrested him by the use of stool pigeons.

Just before his arrest the police captured two men who said they were Walter A. Irman of 130 East Twenty-fifth Street and Curt Merhart of 233 East Thirteenth Street. The arrests were made when these two men met plain clothes men by appointment at Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street to deliver for $2,000 five pounds of opium and six pounds of hasheesh.

Hullsen, or Count Hulleshein, said he would have counsel to talk for him at to-day's proceedings. He complained that the police had grossly insulted him by appearing to doubt his nobility. He said that after squandering his patrimony he had come to America three years ago to recoup his fortune.

SINGER IN A SWEATSHOP.

Daughters of Indiana to Help Girl Who Couldn't Find a Place.

Miss Nina Barbour, a young woman who came here two months ago from Southwestern Indiana filled with the ambition to make a career for herself as a church singer, told reporters yesterday that after she had tried in vain to get a place in a church choir she was forced to go to work as a sweatshop worker in a factory on the Bowery.

The case of Miss Barbour was called to the attention of the Daughters of Indiana by the Big Sister Committee of that society, which seeks to help native daughters in distress. Mrs. George A. Wyeth, Vice President, said yesterday that the society had heard of the case and that it would be looked into.

"I spent five weeks trying to get a place with the churches," said Miss Barbour, "and then my funds gave out and I tried to get work in a department store. In one of them I met a girl who suggested that I do sewing at home. I did this for a time, but by working ten hours a day I was unable to make more than $3 or $4 a week. Two weeks ago I went to work in a factory on the Bowery, near Broome Street, at $6 a week."

TO DEPORT MOTHER AND SON

He Is Sickly and Mrs. King Won't Leave Him to Join Husband.

Mrs. Emily Eliza King, who arrived on the Philadelphia yesterday from Southampton with her twenty-two-year-old son, Douglas Arthur G. King, to join her husband in Boston, went to Ellis Island and probably will be sent back on the Philadelphia on Friday to Bournemouth, her home.

The immigration officials, who boarded the ship at Quarantine, decided that her son was too sickly to be permitted to land, as he was over age and might become a public charge. They offered to allow Mrs. King to land and go to her husband, but she preferred to go to Ellis Island with her son.

NEW GUESTS AT THE ZOO.

Leopards and Other Animals Arrive —Buffaloes to Depart.

Animals and birds, which formed a large shipment brought to this country from Hamburg, were placed on exhibition in the Zoological Park in the Bronx yesterday.

The new arrivals include a male giraffe, two yaks, two snow leopards, a tree kangaroo, a hartebeast, an emu, a white rhea, a group of vultures, two leopard tortoises and several snakes.

Fourteen of the herd of forty-eight buffaloes in the zoological park will be shipped to-morrow to South Dakota, to be turned loose on a reservation. They will be in charge of Frank Rush, a former cowboy.

SUICIDE NOTE ON PIER.

Writer Hints at Trouble in Club and Says He Never Killed a Dog.

An unsigned note written in pencil and found under a stone on the pier at the foot of East Twenty-third Street, a brown hat seen floating in the East River, and the story of a man who said he had heard the splash as of some one jumping into the water were the evidences before the police yesterday morning of a man's suicide. This was the note:

I have the nerve, but life is sweet, and I want to see the sun go down. I can do it better at night. I did not think of dying last night, or I would have gone to Central Park, where it is better. I may have done some bad things, but I never killed a dog. I hope my mother, brothers, and sisters hear of my death. As the Bible says: "Christ seeks me at the last moment." The men at the club are awful men. I never did one of them an injury, as one of them said this morning.

The police have no other clue to the man's identity.

THE MOHAWK RUNS ASHORE.

Hudson River Boat Delayed Three Hours by Accident Due to Fog.

The dense fog that blanketed the Hudson River early yesterday morning caused great delay to river traffic between this city and Albany, and forced several boats to anchor until the mist cleared. At 2:30 o'clock in the morning the steamboat Mohawk of the Manhattan line, carrying 150 passengers, which sailed from Albany for this city at 8 o'clock on Saturday night, lost her bearings in the dense fog and stuck her nose into the sand of the east shore at Stony Point, six miles from Newburg.

The steamboat Frank Jones of the Capital City line, which was on her way to this city, heard the Mohawk's whistle of distress half an hour after she went ashore, and steamed to her aid. Capt. William Gates of the Mohawk assured the captain of the Frank Jones that his boat was in no danger, that the passengers were not frightened and that the boat had not been damaged. Passengers of the Mohawk, leaning over the rail, talked with passengers of the Frank Jones and laughed over the plight of their boat.

A line was made fast to the Mohawk from the Frank Jones and another was made fast by a tug. After much straining, helped by the engines of the Mohawk, the steamboat was pulled into deep water some three hours after she had run aground.

Both the Frank Jones and the Mohawk arrived in this city three hours late. The Mohawk was undamaged, and sailed on her return trip to Albany in the afternoon.

CITY BREVITIES.

Capt. Fritz E. Uttmark, who has been master of steam and sailing ships under different flags, as well as master of a war correspondents' ship, has been selected as Principal of the New York Nautical College, a part of the educational work of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

The first two of a series of lectures under the auspices of the Jewish Religious School Union will be delivered in the vestry rooms of Temple Emanu-El this evening, one on Jewish theology and the other on pedagogics. The lecturers this evening will be Prof. Richard Gottheil and Dr. I. E. Goldwasser.

The Public Service Commission of the Second District will hold a public hearing at 10 o'clock this morning in the assembly room of the Metropolitan Building on the question of revising the rates charged by the New York Telephone Company, at the request of M. H. Winkler of Winkler & Rogers, of 90 Wall Street.

Mrs. Ines Milholland Boissevain will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting of women school teachers to-night at Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Civic Service League for Women. She will speak in defense of the women teachers who bear children.

TO REDEEM UNUSED TICKETS

Pennsylvania Will Take Them Back at Stations Where They Were Issued

To make it easier for passengers to redeem unused tickets, the Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday that the unused part of an excursion ticket might be redeemed at the office at which it was bought, if presented by the original purchaser.

Until this rule was established, if any one wished to redeem a ticket, it was necessary to forward it to the General Passenger Agent at Philadelphia. On Aug. 7 the company announced that it had established a rule under which an unused ticket might be redeemed by the original purchaser at the office at which it was bought. Now this privilege has been extended to passengers holding unused parts of excursion tickets.

ECHO OF GREAT SEA FIGHT.

Letter of Louis Casabianca Sold for $11 at Auction.

The story of a famous sea fight, which has been popularized by a well-known poem of Mrs. Hemans, was recalled by the sale for $11, of a small quarto letter, written by Louis Casabianca, the disposal of William T. Lata's collection of Napoleonana at Anderson's last week. Casabianca was a French naval officer, born at Bastia, Corsica, in 1755. With the Comte de Grasse he took part in the American Revolution. He was a member of the National Convention, and later one of the Council of Five Hundred. As Captain he commanded the Orient, the flagship of the fleet which transported Napoleon and his army to Egypt. In the battle of Abukir, Aug. 1, 1798, when the French fleet was attacked by the British, Admiral Brueys was killed and Casabianca had command of the fleet. Even when he was wounded and the ship caught fire he remained at his post. His ten-year-old son refused to leave him, and both were killed by the blowing up of the ship.

This thrilling incident forms the theme of Mrs. Hemans's famous poem, beginning "The boy stood on the burning deck."

The letter is signed "Luzio," is dated Bastia, Aug. 25, (1791,) is written in Italian and is addressed to his uncle, Signor Caccaldi, commenting on his aristocratic sentiments and mentioning "La Courageuse" and her commander, M. de Grasse Briancon.

Casabianca letters are rare.

DR. HILLIS ON EUGENICS.

Expects an Autocracy of Health to Result from Movement.

The prediction that eugenic marriage laws would be in operation in this State within a short time was made by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn in an address yesterday in the auditorium of the West Side Y. M. C. A. on the influences of heredity and right living for the correction of the social evils of modern life.

"The bill submitted to the last Legislature should have become a law," he said, and added: "I suspect that some of those opposed to the bill dared not encourage the passage of the measure. Men are growing stronger and better, and women are more beautiful and healthy here than at any previous time in the history of the country."

The aristocracy of health, he said, was the coming heritage of the men and women of America. According to Dr. Hillis the finest types of humanity the world has ever seen will develop from the campaign of education on social conditions, and will compose the larger part of the population of this country.

Motion pictures were used to illustrate points in the lecture.

Gerry Recovering from Operation.

Peter Goelet Gerry, member of Congress from Rhode Island, who was operated on for appendicitis on Saturday, rested comfortably yesterday. Mr. Gerry was stricken suddenly on Friday morning at Lake Delaware, Del., and was brought to the home of his father, Elbridge T. Gerry, of 2 East Sixty-first Street. The operation was performed by Doctors James, Gibson, and Beeckman. It was said that Mr. Gerry's condition was at no time alarming. Mrs. Gerry, who was Miss Mathilde S. Townsend of Washington was with her husband when he was taken ill, and came with him to this city.

Pastor Gives Moving-Picture Show.

The Rev. Dr. George Drew Egbert, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Flushing, made an attempt yesterday afternoon in Flushing to overcome the moving-picture opposition by holding the first of series of moving-picture vesper services. They were given in a local theatre. Moving pictures of Bible scenes were presented and music was furnished by a quartette. Hymns were thrown on the screen between the moving pictures and everybody joined in singing them.

FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS. FOREIGN HOTELS

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL
LONDON

BROOK STREET
CENTRE OF THE
MOST FASHIONABLE QUARTER
OF THE WEST END

GROSVENOR SQUARE
WITHIN A FEW MINUTES' WALK
OF BOND STREET, PICCADILLY,
REGENT STREET, AND
HYDE PARK

"A HAVEN OF TRANQUILLITY AND QUIETUDE"
Not Being Directly on a Main Artery of London's Traffic, Its Guests Enjoy Immunity from Street Noises

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL has been called "The Royal Hostelry" and "The Home of Kings and Princes."
This description is as true to-day as it was during the existence of the old Claridge's of the Victorian Era.

BUT ITS MODERATE PRICES
Appeal also to a large Section of the Hotel-going Public
CLARIDGE'S RESTAURANT, "Where the ARISTOCRACY of EUROPE and AMERICA ENTERTAIN."

MAGNIFICENT SUITES OF ROOMS,
all on Ground Floor and Connected with the Beautiful Foyer, with Separate Entrance in Davies Street, Berkeley Square, suitable for WEDDING BREAKFASTS, BALLS, BANQUETS, and other Private Entertainments.

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL IS UNDER THE SAME PROPRIETORSHIP AND DIRECTION AS THE SAVOY HOTEL AND THE BERKELEY HOTEL, LONDON.

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL, LONDON, is not connected with any other Hotel adopting the same name

STERLING

THE GORHAM COMPANY

When one thinks or speaks of silverware, we naturally think of Gorham's. Other great firms may come first in the sale of Diamonds, others in Pearls and still others in the manufacture and sale of Watches. In the commercial world it is an American Institution, founded by an American, manned by American workmen; it typifies what solid worth can achieve in America.

But Gorham's holds undisputed pre-eminence in the "solid" silverware field. In the matter of silverware alone, those who know do not undertake to institute comparisons with Gorham's. It stands alone in the volume and quality of its silver output.

The Gorham stock of sterling silverware is unequalled anywhere else in the world. In the Gorham shops at Providence and in this city have been assembled an army of the finest silverware craftsmen and designers in the world. These men have given American craftsmanship a new meaning. They have even evolved a new art in the production of Martele silver—a treatment created and produced only by the Gorham shops.

You never compare the great with the greatest, and when you think of silverware you do not compare Gorham's with the other excellent but smaller firms engaged in the making and sale of silverware.

Gorham's supplies not merely its own salesrooms in this city but the shops scattered throughout the United States and abroad. The sheer volume of production relieves you of the necessity of paying a fancy price for Gorham Quality.

These things are not said in disparagement of any other silverware makers. It is a mere statement of fact. Every one connected with the silverware trade knows the facts. Perhaps the general public might be interested in knowing them.

Well known as the Gorham Company is, many persons in search of silverware might consider Gorham's as one of perhaps half a dozen firms of nearly equal rank. Perhaps it might make a difference to those persons to know that Gorham's was the greatest silverware establishment in the world—the headquarters of silverware designing and production.

That is a very proud position for an American firm to occupy. It is not so many years ago that we had a notion in this country that our finest silver had to come from England. When one of the early Gorhams told the silver merchants of Sheffield nearly half a century ago that he expected to take their market away from them, and even invade England, they laughed at him.

But there is now a Gorham factory in England, and the Sheffield merchants of to-day are accepting as a fact the prediction their fathers considered a joke.

It's a pretty big distinction that the Gorham Company enjoys, but the Gorham Company deserves it.

Would you not be interested in seeing for yourself in the Gorham stores the reasons why this distinction was won? You will be very welcome.

GORHAM
Fifth Avenue
Maiden Lane

SLIDES HANDICAP OPENING OF CANAL

All Depends Now Upon Dredging Channel Through Culebra Cut, Col. Goethals Reports.

DANGER OF FRESH SLIDES

Water Turned In to Check or Hasten Surface Movement—Why Steam Shovels Were Displaced.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—No definite date for the official opening of the Panama Canal is set in the annual report of Col. George W. Goethals, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Canal Commission, just submitted to Secretary Garrison. Neither is there any prediction of when ships may first pass from ocean to ocean. The first day of the canal's actual operation still depends upon the treacherous slides of Culebra Cut and upon how fast the dredges can work to keep the channels open.

It has been the general belief that the effect of the water in the cut would tend to retard slides and experience below the Gatun locks fully justifies this belief," said Col. Goethals. "On the other hand, the geologist is of the opinion that the water may to some extent develop new slides. Again, much ado was made in 1907 over the seamy character of the rock on the Isthmus, through which water flows quite rapidly, in consequence of which the question was raised that the lake might leak out through seams and crevices.

"If these things are liable to occur, the sooner the better, if the official openings of the canal is to occur Jan. 1, 1915, for if water were not admitted this Fall but were deferred until May 1914, the full height could not be reached until October, 1915, leaving little time for the determination of some questions. These considerations led to the decision that the water should be turned into the cut at the earliest date practicable for getting the dredges to work on the slides.

Depends Upon Slides and Dredges.

"The present plans therefore are based upon the blowing up of Cambos Alice on Oct. 10, its removal by dredges immediately thereafter, the transfer of two suction dredges and a ladder dredge to the Cucaracha slide, the small dipper dredges to work on the other slides until the full width of the channel is attained, and the passage of vessels through the canal as soon as a channel of full depth and of sufficient width have been secured.

"Before boats can be passed it will be necessary to remove the Gamboa dike by dredges and to remove the slides in the Culebra Cut sufficiently for the passage of commercial vessels. It is dependent, therefore, upon the time when prism channels can be dredged through the slides, about an additional year, exclusive of the period required to fill the locks, when the canal may be used."

The Canal proper, exclusive of the approaches, the breakwaters and warehouses and great ocean docks at either end, would have been completed during the last fiscal year but for the extensive slides in the Culebra Cut. And to deal with the great problems involved in the removal of the slides, no doubt the best way was found except the comparatively small one of vast dollar piles and broken increased till the cut was deepened.

No treatment has proven effective for slides when once developed except that of excavating and dashing away material from the moving mass until the slides come to rest, or until the angle of the slopes for the particular material in motion is reached," said Col. Goethals. "Such a motion is reached," said Col. Goethals.

Slide of 2,000,000 Cubic Yards.

Slides of 2,000,000 Cubic Yards.

It is stated by Col. Goethals that the slides that developed in the cut and that little more activity could be expected because nearly all the loose surface material and some hard rock which would block an earlier to contend with movement of soil, which was most responsible and the chief slide between the Culebra and Gaillard Cut, under the Continental Divide, was not to be expected. Since then the cut has been widened and deepened, and the slides have been removed, and the slopes have been flattened. Considerable work has been done on the Gaillard Cut, and the slides have been removed, and the slopes have been flattened. Considerable work has been done on the Culebra Cut, and the slides have been removed, and the slopes have been flattened.

tion of the dredges, and, finally, the measure was one of economy. It would have been possible with the shovels to remove all of the slides by Jan. 1, 1914, except the Cucaracha slide, which could not have been entirely carried off before April, 1916.

The financial operations of the canal are told in big figures. Congress so far has appropriated $346,506,228 for canal construction, of which $10,670,950 went for fortifications.

In great detail Col. Goethals tells the story of the engineers' work during the last year, and with particular satisfaction it is reported that the mechanism of the vast locks and dams was tested with perfect success. The gates at Gatun were swung in one minute and fifty-one seconds for each leaf. The heavy iron chains which are depended upon to prevent an unruly vessel from crashing into the locks were raised and lowered in ample time to meet any emergency and demonstrated their ability to check or stop any vessel unless of very great size and moving at excessive speed. The locomotives which will tow the ships through the locks were tried out and proved their ability to easily handle the largest of vessels, and the electric installation, which will involve the use of a current of 44,000 volts, was completely successful.

Altogether the technical sections of the report seem to demonstrate the efficiency of Col. Goethals's statement that practically nothing but the great slide at Cucaracha remains to prevent the successful operation of the canal.

ENTITLED TO FORTIFY CANAL.

Officials Show That England Conceded the Right to Americans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23. In connection with the discussion of the declaration a few days ago by Charles Stuart Nairne in an address in London before the Royal United Service Institution that "despite the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the world is now faced by a fortified Panama Canal," it was pointed out here today by officials interested that, while the treaty itself did not specifically give the United States the right to fortify the canal, the correspondence which passed on the subject at the time between the British and American negotiators showed most unmistakably that Great Britain conceded the right.

As originally drawn, the treaty contained a definite proviso that "no fortifications shall be erected commanding the canal or the waters adjacent." This was omitted from the final draft, however — purposely left out, Senator Lodge declared in discussing the matter.

The omission of the prohibition of fortifications in the second treaty, he added, was considered all-sufficient.

The fact that the United States under the treaty is called upon to maintain the neutrality of the canal in time of war as well as in time of peace, and, furthermore, the specific language of the treaty that "the United States shall be at liberty to maintain such military police along the canal as may be necessary to protect it against lawlessness and disorder," it is asserted here, make the right to fortify clear. As to large fortifications, with big modern guns constituting policing, it is asserted that there can be no other proper interpretation. The policing could not be done without force equal to the task of maintaining neutrality against any odds.

Now that the canal is completed, save the practical non-origin of the canal, said Sir Edward Grey in a communication which he submitted to the American Government on the canal tolls question, "His Majesty's Government does not question its right to exercise both current rights to protection." He added that it certainly was not the intention of his Majesty's Government that any responsibility for the protection of the canal should attach to them in the event of war.

To date $3,000,000 has been appropriated for the defense of the canal against naval attack and $200,000 for land defenses.

RABBI DENOUNCES CAMPAIGN ETHICS

Dr. Schulman Assails Fusionists for Making a Political Compromise by Naming Mitchel.

ATTACKS WHITMAN ALSO

Preacher Criticises District Attorney for Accepting a Nomination from Tammany.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman in a sermon delivered in Temple Beth-El at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street yesterday asserted that he had never known such "ethical demoralization" as that which marked the last campaign. Rabbi Schulman attacked the Fusionists and their candidate for Mayor because, he said, Mr. Mitchel was opposed to the most significantly constructive act of the administration of which he was a part. This was thought to refer to Mr. Mitchel's opposition to the subway extension plan. He also denounced the District Attorney for having accepted a nomination from a party to which Rabbi Schulman said he understood the District Attorney was opposed. He discouraged also what he called "the attempt to make a hero of William Sulzer." In his sermon the Rabbi said:

"The shouting is over, the battle has ceased, the rage of mud-slinging is at an end, and the successful have reaped the prize. We, therefore, can speak as becomes one, who is mainly interested in the ethical aspect of things in the body politic. I have gravely witnessed in the political life of this city during the last few months.

"In the first place, the so-called reformers of Fusionists sat for weeks and debated, haggled, and higgled as to whom to give the nod to and at last by the nomination which they actually made for the chief office in the city they violated the leading principle which has always been supposed to animate reformers in municipal affairs, that dissociated the selection of municipal government from any personal interest or partisan considered on and let themselves be influenced by considerations of politics which had absolutely no connection with the municipal issue. They rejected at once an educational figure in politics who was opposed to the most significantly constructive act of the administration of which he was a part and [illegible] have chosen one of lesser men, each of whom would have represented clearly the issues of the success of the city administration, but because of considerations alien to New York City's interest they passed them by. I understand me not, this is not a personal criticism of the Mayor-elect. He may prove an excellent Mayor. He is a man of fine character. But the selection of just him and the refusal to select any one else who was more intimately identified with the reform movement showed that they were actuated by motives which were not altogether creditable.

"In the second place, there was even something worse in the last campaign. There was that which is most disheartening to the believers in good government and in the political sincerity of temporary leaders whom politics brings to the front. There stood a man whose whole reputation in the city as a political leader and as a personality in whom, for the time being, a great moral and civic issue was supposed to be embodied, consisted in the professed opposition to the late Mayor and the opposing political organization that was supposed to have hampered him in his investigation of the police.

"All the reputation he had made appealed to the imagination of the masses that was builded upon a belief in his sincerity. But that man coolly accepted a nomination from that same organization in order to make sure of his own election. It was a clever piece of work, but at the same time it utterly discredited him in the minds of those who think straight and surely on political issues. By this acceptance he gave that organization an artificial character, and he betrayed the issue which was supposed to be uppermost in the minds of the citizens, and one of the best Mayors we ever had, a man who combined practical sagacity with civic idealism, justly referred to the acceptance of the nomination as 'taking an election bunk.'

"By accepting the nomination from his opponents, he proved one of two things. Either that his virtue was acceptable to the organization and that the organization must get its benefit, and that it, therefore, cannot be as bad as it was painted by him, or his virtue must be sufficiently plastic and flexible to appeal to the acquired tastes of leaders of politics. Such an act morally befouls politics, is a discredit to the perpetrator, and casts a lurid light upon his public activity.

"In the third place there was another ethically disturbing feature. There was a great perversion of moral judgment in the attempt of misguided men to turn into a hero a man who, following up his own political inquiry, naturally dragged down his former allies. While he has been pictured as the victim of a conclave of partners in iniquity who have fallen out, while they may appreciate a practical service of a Governor ejected from office which he renders [illegible] the corrupting influence of partnership, his role is anything but that of a hero. We may forgive some of the people who hailed him as such because of a mistaken sense of gratitude, but what shall we say of the moral leaders, of representatives of the Church whose moral judgment has been so confiscated as to see heroism in such a figure and to find an atonement for all sins in the chief act against humanity.

"What we suffer from is tremendous ignorance on the part of the citizens of real issues. If we follow merely chiefs and are interested in persons we are still in the stage of feudal thinking, not politically mature people cares more for principle than for persons. The church in so far as it touches such things as all should maintain principal without compromise.

Orders 90,230,000 Stamps.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23. The Postmaster at Philadelphia is taking no chances at running short of postage stamps for Christmas business. He has just ordered 90,230,000 stamps, valued at $1,080,000, the largest single order ever given by a postmaster in July, 1912, the Chicago Postmaster sent in a requisition for 1,600,000 stamps, valued at $16,000. Texas obtains a record new stroke by Philadelphia. The stamps sent to Philadelphia include some of the new 2½ cent and 50-cent denominations, designed by Postmaster General Burleson to meet the needs of the parcel post business.

A. F. STOKES IS ROBBED.

New York Man Loses Money and Valuable Papers in Baltimore Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Stokes of New York were awakened at 4 o'clock this morning in their apartment in the Hotel Kernan by the closing of the door. Leaping out of bed and turning on the lights, Mr. Stokes found that his pocketbook, containing money and valuable papers, had been stolen.

He telephoned to the clerk and a watchman found in the corridor near the room a waiter from another hotel where Mr. and Mrs. Stokes had taken supper last evening. The man ran, but was caught by a policeman. In the Police Court this morning the waiter was charged with disturbing the peace. No evidence could be produced to substantiate a charge of theft. The waiter had entered a room next to that occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Stokes and had paid for his lodging in advance.

PROHIBITION NO CURE.

So Says Prof. Simpson in a Lecture on Alcoholism.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Prof. Sutherland Simpson of the Cornell University Medical College does not think much of prohibition as a means of bringing about temperance. In discussing hereditary alcoholism to-day he said that it was ten times more potent than environment.

"The Jews," he said, "are at present a remarkable sober people, yet in the Scriptures the warnings against drink are common. If we were as old as the Jews in the alcoholic sense there would be no drink problem at all. It may be that it even will be by a process of elimination that we can ever attain permanent sobriety. If that is so, prohibition is the worst possible means of procuring temperance.

GAVE $100 CHECKS AS TIPS.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—Hundred-dollar tips do not often come the way of waiters in Montreal hotels, so for the last few days the members of the staff of the Ritz-Carlton, including even the orchestra, have been in a state of pleasurable excitement over the liberality of a guest, Count Karl Blumbursar of Vienna, who rewarded each courtesy with a check for some liberal sum, several waiters getting as much as $100 each. Unfortunately some doubt arose as to the integrity of these checks, and the alleged Count's peculiar behavior led to his appearance before Judge Wilson as the hotel authorities had doubts of his sanity. In reply to a question as to his identity, the stranger said he was a Count of Austria, related to many European crowned heads, and had money to burn.

The Judge ordered an examination into his sanity.

Mrs. Sage's Portrait for Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Dr. Andrew D. White, former President of Cornell, intends to procure for the university a full length portrait of Mrs. Russell Sage, who gave $300,000 to the fund for Prudence Risley Hall. The Board of Trustees, at Dr. White's suggestion, has appropriated $1,000 for the portrait, which will be hung in the hall of the new dormitory for women students.

WARNING.

The Christmas Number of The New York Times, on Sunday, Dec. 7, will be sold on the day of issue at 5 cents. If you want the special number in the carrier delivery, and The Gift of To-day, the best way to get them is to order early. Adv.

No kick coming

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you a circular letter to attorneys it will HAVE to bring you business. For particulars address PROGERTY, P. O. Box 1,367, New York.

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Sounds impossible, and it is with most cars. The wonderful flexibility built into the New Chalmers "Six" motor gives this wide range of speed.

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Think what this means in crowded traffic, in the pinches. In one out of the crowds, a burst of speed here, slowing down here and never touching a lever—just the easy, convenient control of the gas.

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Roadster	$2175	Six Passenger	$2275
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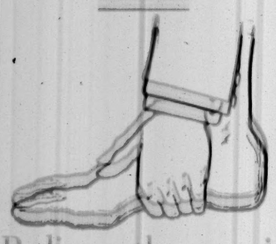

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Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel, have been made by James S. Coward, in his Custom Department for over 33 years.

Only five weeks left for Christmas shopping. Coward Shoes are practical gifts. Order early and avoid the rush and worry of last-minute buying.

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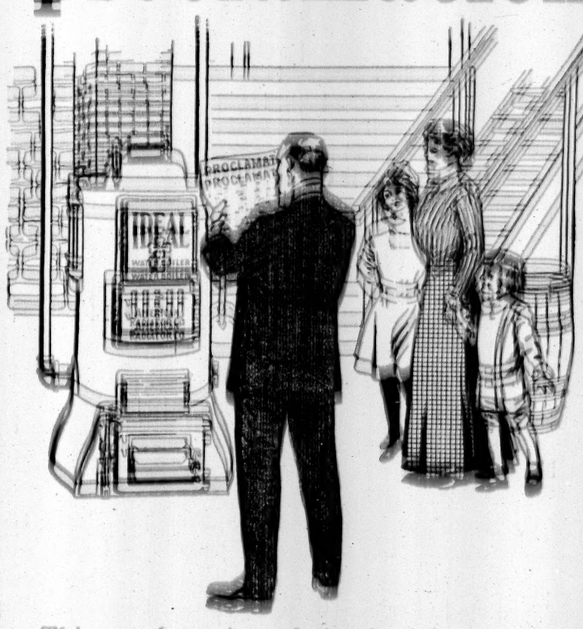
A heating proclamation

Our thousands of new customers who remember their experiences with old-fashioned heating during the zero days of last winter (with the excessive coal-bills, lifting and lugging of coal-hods and ashes, and the strain of constant cleaning drudgery and "minding the fire") have good cause to proclaim a heating-Thanksgiving upon having this Fall escaped



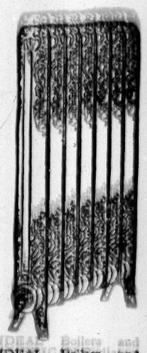
AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

This proclamation of thanksgiving includes these benefits: the IDEAL Boiler (from less coal than the old outfit burned) sends heat to all rooms irresistibly, steadily—winds cannot force it back. The boiler is so hardy that no part can warp or strain, corrode or rust out; no repairs needed. No dust, dirt of coal-gases sent to rooms above; woman's cleaning work cut in two. The former old-fashioned heating with its greedy appetite for coal, and head-butting pipes are gone—and in their place the IDEAL Boiler stands as a reliable, safe and noiseless all-iron servant, responsive, cleanly and obliging.

The proclamation of thanks also includes recognition of the neat, light, dust-free AMERICAN Radiators, which, like sentinels stand at the exposed points in each room and beat back every advance of chill, keeping the entire house cosy and warm—each room under separate control.

Then, there's the increase in the value of the home. The value of the new outfit will all be there twenty, thirty, or more years after (while the old-fashioned outfit might be all used up—burned or rusted out in ten years.) This counts in renting or sales value, so your money is not gone—it is there substantially, like an investment.

A No. 2118 IDEAL Boiler and 270 sq. ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, closing the owner $140, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipes, valves, freight, etc., which are extra, and vary according to climatic and other conditions.



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IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are also made in right size types for churches, schools, hotels, stores—all buildings, city or country. Modern fitting puts them into OLD structures as easily as in new.

May we send you our free book: Ideal Heating?—Your inquiry does not obligate. Write us today.

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We also make the ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner, connected by iron suction pipe to various floors of houses, flats, schools, churches, hotels, etc. Through a light-weight hose ALL the dirt, cobwebs, lint, threads, moths, etc., are drawn with lightning rapidity down the iron piping into big, sealed dust-bucket in cellar. No dragging around a clumsy, inefficient portable cleaner—instead, the outfit is part of the building—like radiator heating. Shall we send new catalog?

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Four Bottles	1 BOTTLE COCKTAIL, MANHATTAN OR MARTINI 1 BOTTLE CHERRIES OR OLIVES 1 BOTTLE DINNER CLARET OR WHITE WINE 1 BOTTLE PORT OR SHERRY WINE, per gallon	$1.45
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DELICIOUS CALIFORNIA PORT OR SHERRY, F. E. quality, per bottle		50c
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FLEGENHEIMER PUNCH CLARET		half gallon bottle, 80c
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Assortment of Native Wine	1 Bottle HALF SAUTERNE 1 Bottle DELICIOUS OLD BURGUNDY 1 Bottle GREAT WESTERN CHAMPAGNE 1 Bottle MADEIRA SELECT DINNER WINE	$2.95
FLEGENHEIMER B. & B. MONOGRAM BLEND WHISKEY; half gallon, $1.40; FULL QUART BOTTLE		75c
THISTLE DEW WHISKEY; per bottle, $1.00; per gallon		$4.00
MATURA B. & B. BRANDY	exceptional value,	$1.00
MAGNETO COCKTAILS, MANHATTAN, MARTINI, BRONX; ATTRACT THE CONNOISSEUR; PER BOTTLE		$1.00

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CHRISTMAS NUMBER
OF
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Sunday, December 7th, 1913

John S. Sargent's Famous Mural Paintings,
"The Prophets,"
in Three Colors

THESE paintings by John S. Sargent are one of the chief features of the Boston Public Library. They will be reproduced in the original colors on special super-paper by the same process which was used when Abbey's "Holy Grail" and the Morgan pictures were issued by The New York Times. The complete frieze, as reproduced, in three parts, is 55 inches long and 10 inches wide. It will be suitable for framing, as there is no printing on the back. The picture is equal to anything ever offered by Christmas publications costing fifty cents and a dollar.

The Girl of To-day,
29 Photographs of Typical American Girls in an Eight-page Section

THE new rotogravure process of reproduction will be used in this section. After The New York Times had asked its readers to submit photographs of young women whom they considered typical of the American girl, seven famous artists acted as judges of the contest. Twenty-nine of their selections will fill the special eight-page rotogravure section of the Christmas Number. These pictures were chosen from hundreds submitted. The one photograph selected as most typical of the American girl covers the entire front page, and all of the other twenty-eight Girls of To-day in the Christmas section are wonderfully attractive. But there were so many other attractive photographs in the contest that the judges were unable to confine their choices to twenty-nine, and it has been decided to issue a second rotogravure section on December 14, containing the remaining sixty-one photographs selected. The reproductions in both the sections will be quite as remarkable as the original photographs, for rotogravure is the newest method of illustration, producing results equal to those of the old and slow photogravure process. All the regular Times Pictorial Sections will be printed by rotogravure soon after the first of the year.

THE Two Special Sections Will Be Issued in Addition to the Regular Half-tone Picture Section, Which All Readers of The Times Have Come to Know As An Unequalled Pictorial Review of Current Events.

The Christmas Number, Therefore, Will Contain Three Illustrated Sections—One in Colors, One in Rotogravure and One in Half-tone—Each a Pictorial Magazine Representing the Highest Type of a Modern Method of Illustration.

Christmas Number of The New York Times
Sunday, December 7th, 1913

WARNING

When issuing previous special editions The New York Times urged its readers to place their orders in advance, but thousands disregarded the warning and were unable to get the editions. The Christmas Number of two weeks hence will be sold out far ahead of time. Unless you order at once, you will not be able to get a copy. Preference will be given to those who are regular readers of The New York Times. Tell your newsdealer to deliver The Times to you every day; then you will be sure to get all of the Special Numbers.

WARNING

FOOTBALL'S FINAL WEEK---DENVER WINS RACE---ATHLETICS---BOXING---HOCKEY---GOLF

ARMY-NAVY TEAMS IN END PRACTICE

Naval Coaches Highly Regard Playing Abilities of West Point Cadets.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 23.—Attended by unusual interest and enthusiasm from the local contingent, the Naval Academy team will begin to-morrow afternoon preparations for the final contest against the military team on the Polo Grounds, New York, next Saturday. The coaches feel that the team is just about on edge, and efforts will be directed toward keeping it at just that point. The work will be line and arranged to perfect certain details of individual play rather than improve the general work of the team. There will be no scrimmage to-morrow, and it is doubtful if there will be any on Tuesday or Wednesday. Thanksgiving morning a brief sight of the big team in action is promised.

Coach Reilly returned to Annapolis to-day after seeing West Point play against Springfield on Saturday. Neither Coach Reilly or Head Coach Howard will claim more than an even chance for the game next Saturday, and there is reason to believe that West Point is more highly regarded by the Navy coaches than is generally thought.

Lieut. Howard also stated that several positions on his team are still in doubt. It is not certain whether Failing or Leonard will start the game at halfback, either Ingram or Overesch may be chosen for left end, while either Raleton or Kennedy may start at left tackle. Nicholls has won his place at quarterback by his brilliant running, though starting late in the season, and he will be worked with the team as much as possible this week.

PLANS AT WEST POINT.

Hard Practice to Stop Wednesday —Players Leave on Friday.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Although the West Point victory over Springfield on Saturday was by a small score, Army supporters are not in the least discouraged with the team's showing. The Cadets are rounding into form to meet the expectations of the coaches. Springfield played a hard game throughout, and flashed a bewildering repertoire of forward passes that would likely puzzle any team. The Cadets presented the strongest combination possible under the circumstances during the first period.

The coaches will begin to-morrow the final preparations for the Navy game next Saturday. The usual Sunday talk will be followed by light scrimmage work. Hard practice will be called off after Wednesday, and on Friday the team will leave for New York. The injury to Meacham, received on Saturday's game, will likely keep him out for a few days. His place will go to O'Hare or Herrick, unless the veteran Huston, who has been resting for a fortnight, gets back to-morrow.

HARVARD'S ELEVEN BEST.

Crimson Showing Against Yale Developed Great Machine.

The Harvard football eleven to-day proudly takes the position that the Crimson has the best football team in the East. And perhaps they are right.

The combination which Coach Percy Haughton has drilled in Cambridge this year is a team which has made no mistakes. It has been scored upon, but has not been beaten. As a unit it was a great football team. Drilled thoroughly in the fundamentals of the gridiron game, Harvard went through a season with a clean slate. The eleven was so perfectly organized that there has been no time during the season that its resources have been called upon to pull it over the fighting Ellis on Saturday.

Here was the test, and Harvard measured up to their task. In one of the most gruelling contests which has ever been fought on Harvard Field, Harvard rose at the aggressiveness of Yale's game and spent and beat the Blue to a standstill. Harvard had a perfectly organized team. It knew football from the ground up. In handling the ball and in tactical efforts against opponents Haughton's team was unerring. Besides that, it knew the game and played it hard. The game Harvard played was built around Brickley and was its biggest asset. There was a defense constructed around the marvelous drop-kicker which was absolutely impregnable. The big Crimson line of forwards, the Crimson secondary defense never played better than when they heard the quarter back, Mahan, or Lenan call out the signal for a Brickley drop-kick. They knew Brickley must be properly defended and their defense was perfect.

If Harvard did not happen to have such a wonderful performer as Brickley this fact remains: Put to the final test it is probable that with a rushing line-smashing game or with an end-skirting game Harvard could have won if it had been necessary to resort to a running open game. Harvard's talent was capable of playing an open game, but did not have to. All that was necessary was to rush Wallis or Dronsfield through the Yale's goal and leave the rest to Brickley. This Harvard did, and did well.

Harvard's team was fundamentally right. The attitude of the Crimson line and the playing of the secondary defense was perfect. Yale had a running game which, if turned loose, was dangerous, but Harvard's defense was better. The only team in the East which might have had a chance against this machine of Haughton's was Dartmouth in its best form. The defeat of the Hanover team by the Indians is strongly argued against them. But Dartmouth is another story. This Indian game was the result of an aftermath following a long college season. It was something apart from their schedule. The meeting enthusiasm of Dartmouth was gone when they played the Indians. They had defeated Princeton and Pennsylvania and had the fill of their triumph. They went into the Harvard game with a care-free easy feeling. There is where they made a mistake. If the team as played out had been as earnest in this game as they were in their other games, the result might have been different. Dartmouth defeat, their record was safe and it did not fear the Carlisle team. The surprise of the Redskins came when they met their fate.

But, after all, that is Dartmouth's loss. In the heady of their victory they might have met Harvard. Coach Frank Cavanaugh is a wonderful fine coach. Put the fact that the team was developed from Harvard's scheme shows that Cavanaugh knows the proposition for the Crimson between the ends. So Harvard took on Cornell instead.

There is time to be said in praise of Haughton's system. His idea is to have an eleven equal in the fundamentals of Harvard football. There must be no weakness, and Haughton has developed a machine that was all but perfect before the game was played. One point of Harvard's success was the kicking game. That was the headwork of Haughton. He made it certain that with Brickley and two great performers like Brickley and Mahan the Crimson would have the advantage of the kicking game. The Harvard backfield was the strongest part of Yale's line. The Crimson backfield was the strongest part of Yale's defense. Brickley, Mahan and Lenan were the three men who made the Harvard attack. Brickley was the star, but Mahan and Lenan were the men who made it possible for Brickley to show his wonderful ability. Mahan and Lenan were the men who made the holes for Brickley to go through. Mahan and Lenan were the men who made it possible for Brickley to get away for his runs around the ends. Mahan and Lenan were the men who made it possible for Brickley to get his kicks away. Mahan and Lenan were the men who made it possible for Brickley to get his kicks away. Mahan and Lenan were the men who made it possible for Brickley to get his kicks away.

COBB LEADS IN BATTING.

Official American League Figures Give Detroit Slugger First Place.

Tyrus Raymond Cobb of Detroit led the American League in batting for the sixth successive year, according to the official batting figures of the junior major league, which have just been made public. Cobb failed to realize his ambition, batting .400 or better for three successive campaigns, but came near enough to that coveted mark to win for himself a grand average of .408 for the three seasons, during which time he took part in 318 games. This in itself is a new record for batting and adds more lustre to the wonderful hitting ability of the Detroit star. Joe Jackson, who was Cobb's greatest rival for batting honors in the two previous years, also for a great part of the last season, fell far behind the redoubtable Ty in the closing weeks of the race and finished with a mark of .373. Nominally second honors go to Olaf Henriksen of Boston, but Jackson really ranks second as he took part in 148 games to thirty for the Boston substitute.

The Yankees have only two batters in the .300 class, both of them making their mark in the closing weeks of the campaign. Gilhooley batted .341 for twenty-four games and Holden .302 for eighteen games. Of the men who were with the Yankees the season Cree was in the leading batsman with a mark of .271. The batting averages of the Yankees who are not included in the table below are as follows: Zeider, .246; Knight, .236; McConnell, .179; Schultz, .175; Gossett, .162; Ford, .162; Keating, .070.

The team batting figures show the Athletics far in front with a mark of .285, with .269 for Boston, .268 for Cleveland, .265 for Detroit, .254 for Washington, .237 for New York, .237 for St. Louis, and .236 for Chicago. The Athletics led in runs and hits by a wide margin, and in two-baggers and home runs by small margins. The Mackmen also have the greatest total in base hits. Boston and Detroit led in the matter of triples, Cleveland in sacrifice hits, and Washington in stolen bases. The Yankees had the distinction of drawing the greatest number of passes and St. Louis led the league in striking out. Every one of the four regular infielders and three regular outfielders of the Athletics batted .275 or better, four passing .300. Following are the figures of all players who batted .275 or better in fifteen or more games:

Player.	Club.	G.	Ab.	R.	H.	Sb.	Bb.	So.	Fc.
Cobb,	Detroit	126	467	70	191	11	52	30	.409
Henrik'n,	Bos.	30	40	8	15	3	6	6	.375
Jackson,	Clev.	148	528	100	197	10	26	30	.373
Speaker,	Bos.	141	520	94	190	16	46	66	.365
Collins,	Phila.	148	534	122	184	29	64	85	.345
Gilhooley,	N. Y.	24	82	10	28	6	6	4	.341
Baker,	Phila.	149	565	116	190	7	83	63	.336
Lajoie,	Clev.	137	493	98	156	12	17	33	.317
McInnis,	Phila.	148	575	97	177	23	16	44	.308
D.Murphy,	Phi.	40	143	14	40	3	4	7	.280
Schaefer,	W.	52	190	17	52	3	6	15	.274
Gandil,	Wash.	147	550	62	175	18	21	35	.318
Crawford,	Det.	153	610	78	193	11	13	52	.316

Leivis, Clev. 34 50 2 15 1 3 3 .314
Strunk, Phila. 93 292 36 92 13 14 30 22 .303
Holden, N. Y. 18 63 8 19 5 1 8 2 .302
Milan, Wash. 154 578 89 173 20 74 57 26 .299
Lewis, Boston 140 531 54 164 28 12 33 51 .298
Bauman, Det. 49 191 31 57 10 4 16 18 .298
Pratt, St. L. 154 592 59 175 18 37 40 37 .296
Ryan, Chic. 124 459 59 135 18 37 40 37 .294
E.Murphy, Phi. 136 508 105 150 9 21 68 43 .295
O'Neill, Clev. 78 234 19 69 8 5 10 25 .295
C. Walker, St. 1

Louis 23 83 7 25 5 5 2 9 .294
Shotten, St. L. 149 556 107 163 7 48 102 63 .293
Derrick, N.Y. 22 65 7 19 1 2 5 8 .292
Engle, Boston 143 487 75 143 13 27 47 41 .293
Nunamaker, N. Y. 88 288 31 84 5 5 30 16 .292
Caldwell, N.Y. 31 97 10 28 2 3 7 4 .288
Stovall, St. L. 83 303 36 87 4 7 22 7 .287
C.Thomas, Bos. 37 99 6 28 3 1 7 4 .283
Olding, Phila. 143 503 101 142 19 49 33 37 .283
Dale, Det. 67 187 18 53 11 2 21 21 .283
A.Williams, W. 64 106 9 30 1 2 9 16 .283
Willett, Det. 34 92 8 26 6 .. 8 3 .283
J.Thomas, Phi. 18 46 5 13 1 .. 3 2 .283
Gardner, Bos. 131 471 64 133 14 19 45 30 .282
Hindman, Ch. 47 131 16 37 9 7 7 21 .282
Fisher, N. Y. 37 73 5 22 3 1 1 15 .278
Rehg, Boston. 30 101 14 28 3 1 6 9 .277
Barry, Phila. 135 455 62 125 28 16 43 31 .275

Morris Wins Smart Set Run.

Aaron Morris of the Smart Set A. A. won the four-mile road race of his club yesterday over a four-mile course in Brooklyn in the good time of 20 minutes 40 seconds. He assumed the lead after the first mile and finally beat his nearest opponent, G. Hales of the Kings County A. C., by about 300 yards. The first eight to finish were: Aaron Morris, Smart Set A. A.; G. Hales, Kings County A. A.; Arthur King, St. Agnes A. A.; L. Lapides, Presentation Club; A. Swan, Smart Set A. A.; J. Poole, St. Augustine A. A.; J. Poole, St. Augustine A. A.; and T. Martin, St. Augustine A. A.

Kenan New Wesleyan Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22.—The Wesleyan team has elected as Captain for next year Thomas Kenan, the center from the El Paso Military Academy, and who has been Wesleyan's utility man during the present season. In the Trinity game he played half back and fullback for Wesleyan, and his election was unanimous.

Notes of the Golfers.

Nearly $50,000 is being spent by the historic St. Andrew's Golf Club, which recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with John Reid, the "father of American golf," and former President Taft as guests of honor, in the improvements to the club in Clinton.

Under the supervision of S. A. Cunningham, Chairman of the Green Committee, the course has been developed to such a state that they are among the finest in the country. Then the locker room has been made nearly double its former size, with an additional amount of light and ventilation. Several hundred new lockers of the latest improved type have been installed.

The last of the season's golf tournament will be run off this week over the links of the Country Club of Lakewood. All of Thanksgiving Day will be given over to an eighteen-hole qualifying round, with the first and second rounds of match play on Friday and the semi-final and final tests on Saturday.

Joseph Sylvester, one of the Van Cortlandt Park professionals, will take a position at the Glen Echo Country Club, Glen Echo, N. Y., next season. Alex Good is professional until a year or two ago, plans to return next season. He has no club as yet.

A. H. Finlay of Philadelphia, who managed the recent trip of Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the British professionals through this country, is expected to England shortly after the holidays, ostensibly with a view to arranging a tour for several British pros for next year and the year of 1915. It is likely that Vardon will come here at the time of the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

WINGED FOOT MEN WIN PASTIME RACE

New York A. C. Runners Score Lowest Total in Long-Distance Event.

Winged Foot hill and dale men won the team honors yesterday at the Pastime Athletic Club five and a half mile road race, which was decided over the Fleetwood course, with 108 runners representing a score of Metropolitan clubs accepting the allotments of the handicapper, which were framed from the former national cross country champion, Willie Kramer of the Long Island A. C., who won the fast time prize in 28:18. George Carson of the Mohawk A. C. was the winner of the event, although he was all in to get through the tape twenty yards ahead of J. O'Connor of the New Yorks, who in turn defeated a Morris High School boy, M. Pistronk, one of the contestants from the limit mark of 04:30.

The margin of victory by the team of the New York A. C. quintet was one point, their total of 58 just managing to top that of the Mohawk lads, who showed in second place with 59, while the Harlem organization, the Glencoes, filled third position, with 105 points.

The race was notable from several standpoints aside from its being the forerunner of the long list of handicaps arranged for the coming season for local athletic club men in that the referee was the Austrian Olympic envoy, Dr. Herschman of Vienna, who was witnessing his second contest of the sort on American soil. Dr. Herschman admitted himself greatly pleased with the vim and good sportsmanship displayed by the "cross country" men, and further said that he has ceased to marvel at the reasons for America's prominence in the world of track and field sport because of the thoroughness of the preparation of the youth of the country. James E. Sullivan, the American Olympic Commissioner, accompanied the visitor over the course and was highly gratified with the apparent interest of the athletes to help the "athletic nursery" which was promoting the race.

A great crowd of followers of the game turned out to witness the efforts of the several champions who were giving away long starts to what looked like a promising field of runners. In the vicinity of the start, Jerome Avenue and 162d Street, there was an army of spectators, and the corps of half a dozen mounted policemen had their troubles at the end holding the crowd in check so that it would not mar the finish of the race.

Two score of runners were sent away in the first batch of limit men, who were in receipt of 4 minutes 30 seconds, with a New Jersey athlete, E. McCarthy of the Royaltons, and Mills, Ozanam Association, the first to show. Along University Avenue and past the eastern end of Washington Bridge Seegar showed the way at a good clip, with McCarthy and Pistronk his nearest opponents.

Seegar increased his advantage a bit coming into Fordham Road, on which point Pistronk had displaced Dessert.

During the final half mile and from Johnson's road house to the end the limit men were mowed down appreciably by the pack-markers. All scores along the route were fastened on Kramer, the cross-country king, who, although he made valiant efforts to overcome the long starts given on him, found himself oppressed with a difficulty in his breathing because of a lung condition which has affected him for several weeks past and caused him to stop in the recent Van Cortlandt Park championship race.

Carson of Mohawks challenged Pistronk a quarter of a mile from the tape and speedily disposed of the high school lad. Carson finally won by twenty yards from O'Connor, with Pistronk in third place. After this trio had finished, the crowd assembled for the finish line in squads, which caused the checkers trouble in getting the numbers, which were so necessary for the awarding of the team honors. The summary:

Comp. Nos.	Name and Club.	Hdp.	Actual Time
36—G.	Carson, Mohawk A. C.	2:45	29:45
29—J.	Conner, N. Y. A. C.	2:15	29:20
100—M.	Pistronk, Morris H. S.	4:30	31:38
39—J.	Longfield, Jr., Mohawk A. C.	3:45	31:40
50—G.	Becker, Royalton A. C.	3:15	30:32
73—F.	Lux, Mohawk A. C.	4:30	31:48
32—R.	Seegar, Rutgers Ft. Gym.	4:30	31:59
74—J.	Rocco, Trinity Club	4:30	32:00
81—F.	Dessert, Royalton A. C.	4:30	32:05
67—J.	Erlandson, Glencoe A. C.	4:00	31:37
31—J.	O'Neill, N. Y. A. C.	2:15	29:53
86—J.	Sharkey, Mohawk A. C.	4:30	32:18
72—J.	Dolan, Mohawk A. C.	4:30	32:22
17—V.	Voteretsas, Greek-A. A. C.	1:45	29:42
81—J.	O'Connor, Pastime A. C.	4:30	32:29
83—J.	Smith, Trinity Club	4:30	32:40
49—C.	Davis, Trinity Club	4:15	31:24
54—J.	J. Flaherty, N. Y. A. C.	3:30	31:40
32—M.	Taub, Glencoe A. C.	2:30	30:45
102—L.	Lawsell, Finn-A. A. C.	4:30	32:46
46—W.	Cleary, Glencoe A. C.	3:15	31:32
2—W.	J. Kramer, Long I. A. C.	Scr.	28:18
6—G.	J. Critchley, N. Y. A. C.	1:00	29:23
3—M.	Giantcopolis, unattached.	2:00	29:26
9—P.	Scherer, Glencoe A. C.	1:00	29:26
48—C.	Burris, Glencoe A. C.	3:00	31:31
28—H.	Wye, Mohawk A. C.	2:15	30:18
14—W.	J. Horton, N. Y. A. C.	1:00	29:40
18—G.	Jamieson, Glencoe A. C.	1:45	30:35
5—A.	Roth, Mohawk A. C.	0:45	29:27
61—H.	D. Gunther, Bronx C. H.	4:00	32:43
103—L.	Schmidt, Mott H. A. C.	4:30	32:44
78—H.	Smith, Royalton A. C.	3:1—A.	Selig,

Bronxdale A. C. 23—G. P. Kiely, unattached. 53—R. Mallory, Mohawk A. C. 40—W. H. White, Holy Cross Preparatory. 79—A. Bethe, Glencoe A. C. 26—J. Masters, Pastime A. C. 23—D. O'Toole, Mohawk A. C. 31—C. Erickson, unattached. 41—W. Rozzette, I.-A. A. C. 33—T. A. Maroney, Glencoe A. C. 106—H. Price, unattached. 11—W. Hughes, N. Y. A. C. 71—J. Dwyer, Trinity Club. 55—G. Lellis, Trinity Club. 101—C. Meehan, Royalton A. C. 37—J. Rosenbaum, Glencoe A. C. 10—H. Houlahan, N. Y. A. C. 62—E. Forshay, Mohawk A. C. 91—A. Smith, Bronx C. H. 60—E. Woodruff, Bronx C. H. 84—E. McCarthy, Royalton A. C. 15—F. Smith, N. Y. A. C. 99—E. Mullhos. Gr. An. 50—J. R. Fiff, Pastime A. C. 27—W. Schwalbe, Trinity Club. 34—A. Costello, unattached. 18—C. Walther, N. Y. A. C. 88—G. F. Emerson, Pastime A. C. 68—G. Andrews, Royalton A. C. 66—G. E. Crosby, Bronx C. H. 69—H. Canaday, Bronx C. H. 29—J. Manning, unattached. 11—E. W. Rigby, unattached. 97—J. Lindquist, Trinity Club. 101—H. Cosse, St. B. A. C. 22—E. Daly, Pastime A. C. 75—C. Ochrenreiter, Trinity Club. 96—G. Chravonicans, Gr. An. A. C. 78—E. Mann, Royalton A. C. 69—24. J. Hoaire, Bronx C. H. 82—A. Rodrigue, Royalton A. C. 87—H. Hansen, Bronx C. H. 88—R. Ferguson, Pastime A. C. 104—R. L. Lalla, Gr. An. 67—J. McCabe, Glencoe A. C. 92—J. Anthony, St. B. A. C. 105—M. C. Butler, unattached. 94—W. J. Hannen, St. Anselm's. 80—F. Gerringer, Royalton A. C. 90—C. Yeager, St. Augustine's. 98—G. Turney, St. Augustine's. 90—J. Trimester, St. Augustine's. 76—J. Marquis, Pastime A. C. 98—A. Kerrouis, Gr. An. A. C. 95—G. Deffmer, St. Anselm's. *Disqualified.

TEAM SCORES.

New York A. C.	1	6	11	13	27	58
Mohawk A. C.	10	12	14	23	30	59
Glencoe A. C.	10	19	27	26	23	105
Royalton A. C.	7	9	33	43	51	143
Trinity Club	8	16	17	46	64	151
Greek-American A. C.	13	20	43	55	68	199
Pastime A. C.	15	29	53	58	68	223
Bronx Church House.	31	52	58	59	60	259

WOLSIN WINS CYCLE TITLE.

Acme Wheelmen Capture Team and Individual Interstate Honors.

After two postponements on account of inclement weather the final race of the Interclub Amateur Cycle Road Racing League was held to-day over a ten-mile course at Pelham Park before a large crowd of cycle enthusiasts, including the six-day rider George Cameron. The competing clubs were New England Wheelmen of New York, Century Road Club Association, New York Division; Acme Wheelmen of New York, Century Road Club Association, New Jersey Division, and Century Road Club of America. The Glunz Wheelmen of Brooklyn, who also hold membership in the league, failed to appear. Although the weather did not lend itself to a bicycle race on the road, fast times were recorded.

The individual championship of the league was won by Fred Wolsin of the Acme Wheelmen, while the latter organization captured the team championship for 1913. The New Jersey Division of the Century Road Club Association was eliminated owing to accidents after covering the first half of the course. The summary:

Forty-mile Interclub Race—Won by Acme Wheelmen of New York, represented by Fred Wolsin, Harry, Lilienthal, Joe Crowley and Johnny Bivashi, time—27:15; New England Wheelmen, including Jackie Welton, Bert Baker, C. H. Tonges and Tony Desmond of Hoboken, second, time—27:58; Century Road Club Association, New York Division, composed of Sylvain Segal, A. Morgan, H. Buggelin and H. Jensen, third, time—28:45 4-5; Century Road Club of America, with Hugo Heintze, Ch. Kurdie, J. Zabilicki and L. Andre Fraysse, fourth, time—30:38.

NEW PLAYERS IN HOCKEY.

Many Changes Will Be Made in League Championship Team.

With the assignment of practice dates and the adoption of the playing schedule for the championship tournament, the hockey season in this vicinity is well under way, and all indications point to one of the most interesting battles for the Amateur League championship title in the history of the sport. Five clubs will be engaged in the tournament for titular honors, the Wanderers Hockey Club electing to be represented after a season's absence. Much interest has been expressed in hockey circles over the failure of the New York Athletic Club to put a team on the ice for the second time, but it is understood that Capt. Paul Pilgrim, who favors the sport, is planning to organize an all-star team composed of the best Canadian players available for next season.

How the teams engaged in this season's tournament will be constituted is as yet doubtful, notwithstanding that the clubs which practiced yesterday at the St. Nicholas Rink, where all the matches will be played, presented many new players, in addition to those whose names are familiar to hockey enthusiasts. So many new Canadian players are here now ready to try for places on the various teams that it is doubtful if the old players are able to cope with them in the fight for preferment. It was to give some of these former Canadian experts an opportunity to play here that the Amateur League favored a five-team tournament.

Results of Soccer Games.

After battling tooth and nail for forty-five minutes in a driving rain and sleet storm, Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the Brooklyn F. C. and the Newark eleven had not registered a score, but soon after resumption of play in the second period the Brooklynites played all around the consignment from New Jersey, and when full time was called the home squad were declared victors by the score of 6 goals to 0.

Superior combination work and accuracy at shooting won a victory for the Clan McDuffs over the Longfellow F. C. by the score of four goals to 1 at Emerson Field yesterday afternoon. The contest, which was a championship fixture of the New York State Amateur League, brought out a good-sized crowd, who were rewarded by seeing a well-played game.

Clashing in a Metropolitan League Championship fixture at Columbia Oval yesterday afternoon, the German F. C. and the Fulton Soccer Club eleven of Brownsville assembled there a fine exhibition. Blitch, a new addition to the Germans, was in great form and tallied all the points for the winners.

At Kingsbridge Oval, Spuyten Duyvil, yesterday afternoon, the Greenpoint F. C. and the Yonkers Thistles battled ninety minutes to a drawn game of two goals each. This was a Metropolitan League championship game.

The Overseas traveled to Van Cortlandt Park to meet the Eureka F. C. in a Metropolitan League championship game. The latter team did not put in an appearance and the Overseas were awarded the contest by the usual score of 1 to 0.

By the one-sided score of 6 goals to 0 Columbia Oval F. C. took into camp the fast-going Rangers at Manhattan Field, Leiux Oval, yesterday afternoon, in a New York State Amateur League game. The Columbias had the advantage of a strong wind in the first half and scored three goals.

Strengthened by the addition of Donald Stewart in the full back line the Cameron F. C. defeated St. George eleven at Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon in a New York State Amateur League contest by the score of 2 goals to 0.

After three minutes of hard playing in a Metropolitan League game at Macombs Dam Park yesterday afternoon the Hamilton and Chelsea football elevens walked off the field, neither team scoring a point. Ten minutes before time was called in the second period Blue of the Chelseas was put out of the game.

One of the surprises of yesterday's football was when Clan Cisholm played a tie game of 2 goals with the Fulton F. C. at Woodside, L. I.

By the overwhelming score of 7 goals to 0 the Clan McKenzie F. C. went down to defeat at the hands of the Yonkers F. C. at Grant City, S. I., yesterday afternoon in a New York State Amateur League. At half time the victors were leading by 1 goal to 0. In the second period they had a walk-over. The point getters were Martin, (1) Perrie, (2) and McDonald.

The German F. C. kept up their record-breaking habit of scoring goals in large numbers yesterday afternoon when they defeated the Anglo-Saxon F. C. at Taft's Oval, Brooklyn, by 8 goals to 1.

The St. George F. C. humbled the West New York eleven at the latter's grounds, Nungo's Oval, North Bergen, N. J., yesterday afternoon in a Metropolitan League game by the score of 6 goals to 1.

DENVER WINS MATCH FROM OAKLAND BOY

Nathan Straus Drives Gray Trotter to Victory After His Trainer Loses First Heat.

Before one of the largest crowds seen this season on the Harlem River Speedway Nathan Straus, a veteran amateur road driver, climbed into the wagon behind his gray gelding Denver, 2:14¼, and defeated James A. Murphy's bay gelding Oakland Boy, 2:25 1-5, in a special match race which went in split heats.

The race was arranged three weeks ago, when Mr. Straus announced his willingness to send Denver against any trotter on the drive, but had been postponed twice on account of inclement weather. When the two horses were sent away from the starting point the crowd cheered the drivers until after they had flashed under the wire. Both Mr. Straus and Mr. Murphy intrusted their horses in the care of trainers, the Murphy trotter being driven by Dave McCleary, while Tim Sullivan sent Denver over the first half mile, in which it was defeated, only to give way to Mr. Straus. In the first meeting of the pair Oakland Boy was first home after Denver went off to a break at the quarter-mile post. The pace as the pair were heading down the stretch was a fast one, and Sullivan, in urging his charge to greater speed, threw it off its stride. Oakland Boy finished in a jog, the time being the fastest of the three heats, announced as 1:04.

When the two horses were returning to the stables after the heat, Mr. Straus replaced Sullivan in the wagon, and in the two succeeding brushes Mr. Straus piloted Denver to victory without once showing any signs of a break. The second heat was a repetition of the first with Oakland Boy breaking at the same point at which Denver did in the first heat, leaving Denver to come home a winner by ten lengths in 1:05½.

The final heat showed Denver acting perfectly under the handling of Mr. Straus, and it came away from the start, never to be headed by Oakland Boy, and won the heat and race by eight lengths. This time the watches caught the winner a quarter of a second slower than in the second meeting. Immediately after the race the Brush Committee announced that Mr. Straus had elected to send Denver against Irving W. Speed, champion trotter of Fair Maiden, 2:07, next Sunday in another special race, weather permitting.

Second in importance to the Denver-Oakland Boy race was another specially arranged event for pacers, which brought together Mr. Murphy's former Speedway champion mare, Coast Marie, and Edward E. Shoemaker's bay gelding Flaget. Coast Marie was the winner in three heats after the opening one resulted in a dead heat. Flaget broke in the second meeting, leaving Coast Marie to finish without being forced, and winning by several lengths. The final heat also went to Coast Marie, but only by a close margin when Flaget made the going fast from the start.

William Scott scored a double triumph in the afternoon's sport by sending two of his nominations to victory, one of which was well earned. The summaries:

Class B.—Pacing.

Bright Direct, b. g., (C. Hlawatsch)	1	1	
Funston, rn. g., (H. Bies)	3	2	
Sidney Patchen, b. g., (E. Love)	2	3	
Mollie W., b. m., (W. Wilson)	4	4	

Time—1:07; no time taken.

Class D.—Trotting.

Doris B., b. m., (H. Nemphius)	4	1	1
Jennie C., b. m., (M. Munz)	1	4	2
Georgie Olcott, b. m., (J. Young)	3	2	3
Lee Olcott, b. g., (G. Kingston)	2	3	4

Time—1:12, 1:12; no time taken.

Class A.—Pacing.

Louise E., br. m., (W. Scott)	1	2	1
Judia, b. m., (J. Quattlebaum)	2	1	2
Heurtha, b. m., (U. O'Neil)	3	3	3

Time—1:05, 1:05½, 1:07, 1:09½.

Special Class.—Trotting.

Denver, ch. g., (W. Simpson)	2	1	1
Oakland Boy, b. g., (D. McCleary)	1	2	2

Time—1:04, 1:05½, 1:05½.

Class AA.—Trotting.

Eva Tanguay, b. m., (W. Scott)	1	1	
Kippeta, br. g., (C. Fenat)	2	2	

Time—1:05½, 1:06.

Class E.—Trotting.

Estelle Cord, b. m., (J. Olpp)	1	2	1
Jessa Chester, b. m., (W. Witzell)	2	1	2
Bergen Winter, b. g., (E. Bass)	3	3	3

Time—1:20½, none, 1:10½.

Special Class.—Pacing.

Coast Marie, blk. m., (D. McClearz)	1	1	
Flaget, b. g., (E. Shoemaker)	2	2	
*Dead heat.			

Time—1:04½, 1:12¼, none.

Class C.—Trotting.

Tommy Barlow, b. g., (F. Carpenter)	1	1	
Billy Barlow, b. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	2	

Time—1:09¾, 1:13.

Class A.—Trotting.

Little Ella A., blk. m., (W. Horn)	1	4	1
The Trip, b. g., (L. Smith)	3	1	2
Lester M., b. g., (W. Weiland)	4	2	3
Effort, b. g., (H. Ballou)	2	3	dr

Time—1:08, none, 1:05.

Jack Johnson Challenges Wrestlers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Jack Johnson, the world's champion heavyweight pugilist, to-day issued a challenge to wrestle any man in the world under catch-as-catch-can rules. Joe Rogers, the American who is unbeaten in wrestling tournament now running here may accept the challenge.

Three-Cushion Billiards at Doyle's.

Pierre Maupome, the three-cushion billiard player of St. Louis, will play a 200-point match with Tom Gallagher of this city at Doyle's Forty-second Street room this week. The men are to play forty points each night for five nights, beginning this evening. The match is bound to create interest on account of the different styles employed, as the Mexican depends entirely on his execution and is considered the best shotmaker the game has produced, while Gallagher is a past master in safety play. Alfredo De Oro, the champion, will referee to-night's block.

TIES SHOOTING RECORD.

Spotts Equals Best Performance of Larchmont Y. C. Gunners.

Ralph L. Spotts, a prize winner among trapshooters, easily carried off the honors yesterday at the opening shoot of the Larchmont Yacht Club. By breaking 86 "birds" straight he broke one club record, and by breaking 98 out of the possible 100 he tied the present club record. He was the winner of the 10 and 15 "bird" scratch contests, and he also captured the high gun prize, a medal, with a score of 120 out of the possible 125.

This performance was accomplished under conditions that were anything but favorable. The sky was overcast and a brisk east wind caused the "birds" to "duck" and describe queer angles. Despite this handicap, the shoot was regarded as a most successful opening of the season for this popular club. Fifteen men faced the traps in all the matches, chief of which was the 100 bird championship, for which a silver-mounted desk electroller and a medal were offered as prizes.

H. H. Duden proved the winner, and he selected the medal for his prize. He, with A. W. Fitzgerald and Dr. L. Culver, tied with 100 each, their respective handicaps being 15, 22, and 10. In the shoot-off they finished in that order. R. L. Spotts broke 25 in his first and second strings, and T. J. McCahill broke 25 in his third string.

Good Field in St. Anselm Run.

In spite of the Pastime's big handicap race, twenty-five harriers faced the starter in the weekly road race of the St. Anselm's A. C.

William Downs of the Xavier A. A. crossed the tape a winner over C. Timmons of the Morningside A. C. by about 300 yards. The time of the winner was 17:05. T. Reilly of the Broadway A. C. finished third, close behind Timmins. Bill Monahan of the St. Anselm A. C. ran a good race for two miles, but had to quit when his weak ankle went back on him. The order of finish:

William Downs, Xavier A. A., 17:55; C. Timmons, Morningside A. C., 18:14; T. O'Reilly, Broadway A. C., 18:32; W. Pavlik, Ozanam A. C., 18:33; A. Kaufman, Broadway A. C., 18:35; J. Flynn, St. Anselm's A. C., 18:40; G. Glynn, St. Vincent Ferrer, 18:43; F. O'Brien, St. Vincent Ferrer, 18:50; H. Paul, Jr., St. Anselm's A. C., 19:11; J. McCarthy, St. Vincent Ferrer, 19:16; J. Baringue, N. Y. Evening H. S., 19:30; N. Olmo, St. Anselm's A. C., 20:10; H. Reynolds, Federal A. C., 20:16; J. Reilly, Broadway A. C., 20:30; A. Raitz, Ozanam A. C., 20:32; T. Gordon, St. Vincent Ferrer, 20:41; J. McCann, St. Vincent Ferrer, 20:41; J. Perez, Highbridge Club, 20:44; T. Farrell, St. Anselm's A. C., 20:48; G. Conrad, Tinton A. C., 21:16.

Casper Scheffer of the Long Island A. C. came home a winner in the weekly road run of the Brownsville Field Club over the three and one-fifth mile course yesterday. Sam Silverstein of the Sheridan A. C. gave Scheffer a hard struggle through the whole distance. C. G. Koop, an unattached lad, beat H. Jacobson, formerly of the Irish-American A. C., but now competing for the Sheridan A. C., who in turn beat out B. Cooper of the Sheridan A. C. The order of finish follows: C. Sheffer, Long Island A. C., 16:55; S. Silverstein, Sheridan A. C., 17:13; C. G. Koop, unattached, 18:07; H. Jacobson, Sheridan A. C., 18:32; B. Cooper, Sheridan A. C., 18:38; R. Plant, Federal A. C., 18:49; E. W. Nelson, unattached, 19:14; P. Toomey, Federal A. C., 19:30; H. Rubin, Brownsville F. C., 20:20; B. Weim, Brownsville F. C., 20:14.

M. Greenberg of the Sheridan A. C. led a big field of harriers yesterday over the six-mile course of the Fen

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MR. ROOSEVELT'S CRUSADE.

South America would not seem to most of us a region in which there is great need of a crusade against the judiciary on the ground that it restrains the complete free and easy control of public affairs by the people. On the contrary, it is a region where experience has shown a too ready rejection of all restraint, a disregard, at once light-hearted and savage, of law and order, and a tendency to violence in seeking ends sometimes legitimate and often otherwise.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, however, has chosen South America for such a crusade and to cite, with the authority given to him by his distinguished service in the National Government, the history of the United States as a melancholy and appalling example of the widespread and deep-seated evil due to an independent judiciary. "During the last half of the nineteenth century," he declares, "the leaders of reaction in the United States, political and financial alike, gradually grew to recognize in the judiciary their most powerful potential ally," and this because the judges have no "real knowledge of or understanding sympathy with the lives and needs of the ordinary toilers." These are the words Mr. ROOSEVELT used at Santiago on Saturday before the University of Chile, addressing an audience of young men, from whom, largely, the future leaders of public opinion in the republic may be expected to come.

His statement has two faults: its doctrine is pernicious; its history is grossly inaccurate. A great part of the period to which he refers was occupied with a struggle to restrain the abuse of concentrated corporate wealth and power, and especially to check the tendency toward practical monopoly most marked in corporations controlling transportation. The struggle was long and difficult and was met by stubborn resistance from "political and financial reactionaries." It finally culminated in the passage of the Interstate commerce act and the anti-trust act. Both these acts were at once taken into the courts. During his entire occupation of the Executive Office Mr. ROOSEVELT and his Attorney General were engaged in pressing to decision the cases arising under these acts. He was necessarily intimately acquainted with their history and with the action of the courts connected with them. He himself professed the belief that in these cases the rights of the toiler, the ordinary rights of the ordinary man, as against the interests, were involved. And he knows that in the long series of litigations involving this issue the decision of the courts uniformly and often unanimously sustained and enforced the laws as against the interests. Indeed, the criticism he, at times, felt called upon to make was that the courts were too narrow and severe in their interpretation.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S statement, then, is unsupported by fact and contrary to general knowledge. The courts have not been the ally of the leaders of reaction, either political or financial. Why does Mr. ROOSEVELT attack them in this unfair and disloyal fashion? Apparently because in so doing he panders to a restless and lawless element in the population who are moved by the scheme of direct popular government. This class find the courts in their way. They crave the power to overrule them at any single election in which they can get, for the moment, a majority. Mr. ROOSEVELT would grant that power. He would like to be a leader in the exercise of such a power. And with his innate tendency to extremes he would like to direct it straight at the function of the courts in interpreting the Constitution. That has been the most important, the most pregnant, the most precious function of the courts. It made the nation. It swept the Constitution clean of the implications the Separatists like JEFFERSON sought to read into it. It defined and put on a solid basis the powers of the Congress. It laid the foundations for the conception of nationality for which the war for the Union was victoriously fought. It made possible the extension of our sway first to the Pacific and then beyond. This function of the courts **is the richest** contribution to a **to himself**, that the specification of

free, orderly, and stable national government made in our history.

MR. ROOSEVELT would underrate and destroy it. He would put it at the mercy of giving this right to successful change, of fevers it to a change majority. And this Heaven save the mark! He would do so in the name of progress. His policy is not progressive in any sane meaning of the word; it is, in the worst sense of the term, reactionary. He would, if he could carry out that policy, turn back the nation to the conditions existing before the Constitution was framed, to the confusion, anarchy, contention, and demoralization of the wretched confederation. And he selects South America as the field of his really reactionary propaganda. South America, whose republics, slowly, painfully, at last attain their goal of blood and treasure, have most of them struggled upward from the level to which his amazing plan would tend again to reduce them. We are confident that in his new land he has done his worst, and that further failure awaits further effort. Let us hope that in the lands he is now traversing his pernicious preaching may be rejected.

NO DESIRE TO INTERFERE.

Only the Governors of Texas and Idaho are willing to express the belief that armed intervention in Mexico would be justified. A few of the other Governors declare themselves utterly opposed to intervention, and a few others announce their intention to support any action President WILSON may take. By far the larger number, however, refuse to say anything whatever on a subject wholly out of the province of State Government, which is wise. All the Governors have troubles enough of their own without meddling with the affairs of the National Administration. It is obvious, however, that there is very little sympathy throughout the country with the idea of Gov. COLQUITT of Texas, expressed in The Sun, that we should send soldiers into Mexico, without delay, to restore order. As a prompt means of restoring order that plan would have serious defects. It would lead to a protracted war, accompanied by much more disorder than now exists.

Many thousands of intelligent Mexicans deeply interested in the trade and industries of that country are bearing the severe burdens imposed by the state of civil war patiently. In the circumstances we must be patient, too. It seems that ample precautions have been taken thus far to protect the lives of Americans who have not yet heeded President WILSON'S advice to leave the country. We have battleships at the Mexican ports and an armed guard on the northern frontier. The contending factions in Mexico have been warned that they will be held responsible for the destruction of American property. The chief danger that threatens Mexico now is not a foreign war, but a breaking down of all the forces of law and order. The power of the Dictator is waning, and it seems that the men of character and influence in the capital and other large cities should be looking to the establishment of a temporary governing power which could command the world's respect and quiet the factional disputes. Such a provisional Government, of course, should represent all reputable parties.

THE BLACKMAILED CONTRACTORS

The asphalt industry may be unclean, and, as State Highway Commissioner CARLISLE says, it may have "left its grimy trail of graft across the continent." It may even have financed revolutions and overthrown Governments. But what has that to do with the approval by Commissioner CARLISLE of Mr. G. C. DIEHL for a place on his Highway Advisory Board, at the instance of the new Democratic leader of Erie County, Mr. BURGARD, who is a large contractor on the highways and Barge Canal?

According to Mr. BURGARD'S testimony, in the inquiry held by District Attorney WHITMAN before Chief Magistrate MCADOO on Friday, Mr. CARLISLE objected to DIEHL'S appointment, not with reference to his fitness to act as an adviser, but because the engineer had been a friend of FITZPATRICK, whom Gov. SULZER opposed and whom Mr. BURGARD supplanted as Democratic leader in Erie. Mr. BURGARD is a regular contributor to Democratic campaign funds. He denies that he knew of specifications drawn by the Highway Advisory Board so that bricks made by Mr. DIEHL'S company might be included, and that he knew that DIEHL was interested in bricks laid by Mr. BURGARD in the City of Buffalo.

We fear that Commissioner CARLISLE has been shortsighted. If the asphalt industry is bad, that does not deprive Mr. CARLISLE of his authority in deciding what the specifications for asphalt shall be. Yet GEORGE H. MCGUIRE admitted to Mr. WHITMAN that he had been trafficking with these specifications, coercing company after company with the implied threat that they would be excluded if they failed to contribute $5,000 each to the Democratic State Committee and give him 1 cent a gallon on all materials sold. "Because I had an interest in having natural asphalt used," MCGUIRE says, he used his influence in having the specifications changed to read as follows: "The base of this material shall be a natural asphalt which, as found in nature, is a solid or near-solid." He confessed that he had tried to bargain with the Warner-Quinlan Company on the basis of a $5,000 campaign contribution and a commission natural solid asphalt should be changed to admit the liquid asphalt of this company. Mr. MCGUIRE testified that he was not only going about and doing these things to swell the funds of the Democratic State Committee and to line his own pocket, but that he is really in partnership with CHARLES F. MURPHY, Jr., nephew of BOSS MURPHY of Tammany Hall, in the business of handling State contractors; that while ostensibly competitors, MCGUIRE and MURPHY split commissions on a large percentage of this business.

How could MCGUIRE, with his confessed relations as "bagman" of the Democratic State Committee and dispenser of official specifications on commission, have gained such power in Commissioner CARLISLE'S office? There is the possibility, of course, he had no power in dictating specifications. The fact of his reluctant confession remains; the fact that the Warner-Quinlan Company refused to pay the cash he demanded, and the fact that the official specifications exclude that company's product from use on the State roads.

Republican contractors who had been asked to give contributions to the Democratic fund followed these disclosures of Mr. MCGUIRE with testimony that they had given up the money, although they had never contributed to a Democratic campaign fund prior to the making of their State contracts. Contractor WERNBACH of Syracuse said that, while he did not wish to give the money and was not interested in the success of the Democratic party in 1911 and 1912, the giving of it "was good business policy."

The asphalt industry may be an unclean thing, but the intimate relations between public official acts and the extorting of money for partisan and private purposes, as testified to by Mr. MCGUIRE and the up-State contractors, has a history of uncleanness in the politics of this city and State which antedates the birth of the asphalt industry. If Mr. CARLISLE had been vigilant and had not listened to political leaders, his department would not be defiled.

MONEY TO SPARE.

That our currency is now in superfluous supply appears by the fact that national bank notes were retired last week, and that we exported gold to five times the amount of reduction in bank notes. The exportation of gold is the way by which we reduce superfluous currency, since there is no other way to lessen our currency easily, quickly, and in necessary total. It would seem that the Treasury thinks that this is as it should be, for it issued an order to prevent the reduction of bank notes by using the bonds released as security for Treasury deposits. The Treasury cannot prevent the withdrawal of bonds if the banks wish, but it can lessen the banks' disposition to do so by making their holdings of 2 per cents unprofitable. But why should the Treasury do so? The more the banks are allowed to make use of their bonds in lawful ways, the more they will appreciate the bonds. The more the discretion and activities of the banks are checked in this respect, the greater the burden of the bonds on the banks. The effect of the operation would have been to reduce the currency, which is not wanted, and to substitute reserve money, which would have enabled the banks to enlarge their credits.

Why should the Treasury think that it knows better than the banks what is good for either the banks or the country? The asserted reason is that the Treasury considers the operation prejudicial to the Treasury's purpose in making deposits for crop-moving purposes. But the peak of the crop-moving strain passed without the banks taking the full amount offered by the Treasury. Why should the Treasury be concerned to press upon the banks of any section funds which they are backward about using? And why should the Treasury be anxious about keeping afloat currency which the country does not need? The reduction of the volume of idle currency to the end that it may not drift into Wall Street's uses, and be shaken out again in a little panic when wanted elsewhere for other uses, is one of the objects of the currency legislation now pending.

It is suggested that reduction of the currency might produce a crisis on the eve of currency legislation. The export of gold might have an even greater effect of that sort, and the ability of the banks to get Treasury deposits on security of bonds would strengthen them against such a contingency. The Treasury's action, doubtless is well meant, but it would seem not well designed for the purpose asserted. It does not appear that the Treasury was asked to take this action, and volunteers usually earn their thanks hardly, even if they get any.

CHEAPER CABS.

As all the taxicab companies except one have now accepted the new ordinance and begun to do business on the new schedule, it is very likely that the one still dissatisfied company will soon find a way to accept the inevitable and take its share of the greatly increased traffic. New York at last has a cab system on a reasonable basis. One or two persons may ride in a taxicab one mile for 50 cents and two miles for 90 cents. Lower fares cannot be expected in Manhattan, and probably will not be demanded in the other boroughs.

There used to be an ordinance limiting cab fares to 50 cents a mile, but it has been a dead letter within recent memory. It is the business of every citizen who uses cabs, that as much as it is the business of the officers of the municipality, to see that the present law does not become a dead letter, for the legal rates, and when more is demanded report the extortion at once. Some of the taxicab men have declared that they cannot make any profits with the new rates. Report evidence is against them. There will be a much greater demand for cabs.

THE SPOILS AND THE ISTHMUS.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that in the long run President WILSON will consent to let the large force needed to administer the Panama Canal fall into the hands of or under the control of the spoilsmen. Yet it is not to be denied that there is grave danger that the spoilsmen will try to seize this force and that they may in part and for a time succeed. The situation was described in our Panama dispatches yesterday morning. The work of the present Commission is drawing rapidly to a close, and the capable and trained men who have been engaged in it and have carried it to such a triumphant completion are being released. For the administration of the canal, for the railway work involved, for the continuation and extension of the contracts required, and for the civil government of the Canal Zone, a force of at least 5,000 will be needed. For the employment of these the Commission can have no authority unless it is granted by an Executive order in accordance with the Mann act. This order has not yet been issued.

In the meanwhile Mr. R. L. MYERCALES, head of the Department of Civil Administration, has framed a plan for turning over the affairs of the zone to a commission of three, with a distribution of functions and a corresponding division of responsibility. We do not accuse Mr. MYERCALES of an intention to serve the ends of office seekers in this plan. He is an inexperienced man, a protégé of Mr. BRYAN, educated in the Bryan school of politics and public service, and he may be quite sincere in thinking that his plan would lead to good results. But it is plain that such a scheme would instantly arouse the place-hunters and that they would descend in an army upon the unfortunate Commissioners, as they have been in the habit of doing at home. It would demand a stern sense of duty, a knack at handling attacks of this sort, a firmness and energy in resisting them, and intelligence in prosecuting public business that we have no right to expect from any appointees likely to be selected.

Why should President WILSON incur any such perils for the country or for his Administration? The system under which the work of building the canal and taking care of the immense force employed has been carried on is a very simple one, and it has been wonderfully successful. It has not only secured the completion of the tremendous task, but it has won for the United States the ungrudging praise of the entire world. Why not continue it? Why seek to replace it with a system that has not worked well at all when we have tried it at home, and that, if it fail in the Isthmus, as it is only too sure to do, will, at infinite cost and trouble, have to be changed?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

References Prove So Little.

To the severe scolding recently given on this page by MARION HARLAND to housewives who employ domestic servants without looking up their references, or even insisting that they have any, another feminine correspondent has added cumulative and confirmative reprehension. None has taken pen in hand to deny the accusation or even to make the confession that is also avoidance.

A "case," therefore, is seemingly made out, but one not a housewife is reluctant to believe that those of the present day are as much inferior in wisdom and caution to their mothers and grandmothers as these harsh critics assert. Is it not possible that they both exaggerate the value possessed by the so-called reference—or ever possessed by it?

Whether or not a domestic servant gives satisfaction to her mistress is very largely decided by their temperamental compatibility. Not infrequently the "terror" of one "place" is the "angel" of another, and even the question of competency is of relative rather than absolute determination, for the expectations and demands of mistresses differ widely. So often has it been found that a servant with the best of recommendations, oral as well as documentary, would not do at all, that it is little wonder that many mistresses shun the toil of investigating an applicant's past and hopefully content themselves with trusting to present impressions as to looks and manners.

Most men get most of their employes in that way, and though, of course, admission to a shop or office is one thing, and inclusion in family life another, yet the possible consequences of a mistake in the former case are different rather than less.

If the housewives did but know it, the "new psychology" is ready to supply them with tests for application to servants that would give much more and better information than does any "reference," no matter how carefully looked up. Mistresses, however, are as little likely to use these tests as the servants are to submit to them, the one being about as much prejudiced as the other against science and machinery in the kitchen, and equally disdainful of "new-fangled notions." They have their reward—an inexhaustible topic of conversation, evidently enjoyable.

An Argument Far from Complimentary.

In defense of an appeal for more money to spend in keeping up the rural game preserves, the Bavarian Minister of Finance last week told the legislators holding the purse-strings that States suffered less from the devotion of their Kings to the **hunting of beasts and birds** than from well, from indigence in shapes of another and less tolerable sort. If Bavaria, he declared, had been compelled to support a few great princes, it might, he insisted, have been at a heavier cost. Other things being equal, it should be more in accordance with the spirit of the times that the taxes are as light and taxes as heavy as they are now.

The humor of this interesting debate is not revealed by the cable dispatch which contains its beginning, ending, and the Prime Minister's description of all but the language of the point at issue. The Minister made no pleading in behalf of the game, but the argument made on the King's behalf it was offered. There was a fair analogy, it proclaimed, between royalty and game, in that each was sought as luxuries can be sought as good as sufficiently gratifying to the possessor as they have been to attract as good as sufficiently remarkable effect.

Such logic as that is not well calculated to perpetuate such little faith in the divine right of Kingship as survives in Europe, and Prime Ministers might well leave its use to other people.

FABIUS MAXIMUS LAMPTON.

How the Colonel Would Conduct a Bloodless War with Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The commendations and suggestions and even my well-meant plans for the pacification of Mexico by Fred I. Kirkpatrick in The Times of Monday are really unmerited, and, as coming from a civilian, I can pardon them. Of course I understand that if, after the United States troops under my command had invaded Mexico and united that distressed and divided nation against the common foe, then the said troops, without fatal fighting to the north bank of the Rio Grande to wait and see how long the Mexicans would remain united. It would furnish fine food for foreign caricaturists. But would not this country be willing to make the sacrifice for the great principle of peace and unity involved? Then, later, when those same cartoonists realized what our grand and glorious nation had done on behalf of a suffering sister nation, would they not be sorry enough for their thoughtless jibes and leers and hasten to offer all the reparation in their power by making pictures of us far more praiseworthy than those they had made in deprecation of our delicate diplomacy? Indeed, they would, for I know cartoonists and am assured of the deep and pure feeling that lies behind their apparently cynical cartoons.

Mr. Kleinschmidt asks if the Mexicans would allow our invasion to remain unarranged. I should hope not, because in arranging our apparent insult to the dignity of that haughty people they would further unite themselves in a harmonious homogeneity utterly beyond any ordinary means of uniting diversified political elements. Mr. Kleinschmidt is also quite right in asserting that our army would present their trying to invade the United States, but it would not mean fight, as he says. Under my direction our army would pursue only Fabian tactics, which are not at all mortars in their results. "Fabius Maximus fallibus mistimus" was a well-known Roman maxim, to which I call the attention of Mr. Kleinschmidt. My plan of action would be to lure the Mexican hosts far into the interior of Texas, dallying with them as they went along, until I had them where I wished them, when I would load them on an excursion train and send them all back to Mexico in picnic form.

Col. W. J. LAMPTON.

New York, Nov. 18, 1913.

New Jersey's Opportunity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES, in an editorial article under the caption, "The Hudson Wagon Tunnel," speaking of the fact that only private capital could be secured to build such a roadway, says: "New York City built the bridges to Long Island to keep its population within its boundaries and increase its tax list. Bridging the Hudson would give an outlet for New York population to New Jersey and would increase the New Jersey tax list at the cost of New York's. That New Jersey alone would contribute funds as New York did is more than doubtful." Very considerably more than doubtful, but if New Jersey were alive to the possibilities of a free wagon tunnel connecting her available unoccupied territory with the tremendous population of New York City, the $11,000,000 estimated cost of the tunnel would be put up within twenty-four hours and the tunnel would be built just as fast as human means could build it. But there are too many people existing in New Jersey who are Jerseyites yet, and they have not waked up.

An active, wideawake people as close to New York City as New Jersey is would have had a wagon tunnel under the Hudson, or a bridge over it, twenty-five years ago, and the State to-day would have twice its present population and a dozen times its wealth. In all its existence New Jersey has done nothing to secure the New York overflow except to wait for it to come her way because it was the nearest way.

W. J. L.

New York, Nov. 19, 1913.

Homes for Working Girls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Too much cannot be said in praise of the effort to place working girls' homes in various parts of our city which care for young women, giving them comfortable quarters and good food for a comparatively small return.

We have many places of this kind, and they are nearly always well filled with young business women from every walk in life who are making their own way—stenographers, store clerks, seamstresses, &c.—and without them it would be a problem what to do to make ends meet to many a girl earning a small salary.

There is one mistake made, however, in nearly all of these places, and that is that after a girl reaches a certain age, (usually 35,) she is excluded. What more deplorable! It does not seem just nor kind that a woman should be made to feel that even a "home" door should be closed to her at the age of 35 or 40, when at this age she finds it doubly hard to make her way elsewhere, especially in the business world.

H. M. ANDERSON.

New York, Nov. 19, 1913.

Socialism and Savings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are so many millions or billions of dollars invested in insurance in this and other countries, not to mention the other millions or billions in the savings banks, that one feels tempted to ask the Socialist regenerators of society, who so glibly tell of the "revolution" which impends, what disposition they would make of these funded properties.

Getting a thing done after planning it out is not always the easiest thing in the world. Socialism is to be the one cure-all for whatever is wrong—yet will the people to be so gravely affected by the new decree in Government willingly give up the security of the savings banks and insurance funds?

Some politician recently invented "crackpots" as a term of derision for some other politicians. Are we to use the word for the would-be social engineers whose only practical plan is destruction of what men of thought and experiment have evolved? Is society incapable of getting rid of the rats in its barns without burning barns and contents?

ROBERT P. GREEN.

New York, Nov. 20, 1913.

Mr. Waldo's Qualifications.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to Mr. Mitchel's remark regarding the appointment of a new Police Commissioner, that the man who fills that place must be strong, independent, and must have business ability, I think our present Police Commissioner Waldo can vouch for all of these qualifications. Of course he has made some mistakes; in fact, all of us make mistakes in our lives.

CHARLES WALTERS.

New York, Nov. 7, 1913.

OPPOSES WOMEN'S VOTE.

E. F. Wheeler Thinks Suffrage Is Incompatible with Domestic Duties.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are told that the concentration of home and family and social duties upon the mother of the children is a reason why she should not have the ballot. Permit me to assure you that this is not the reason why we are opposed to woman suffrage. We are opposed to it because we believe firmly that the best interests of the great people of this country require that the duties for and cares of the home be divided between the husband and wife. Each has a distinct sphere, and each is called to certain duties and responsibilities. But each of the sexes is expected to draw the line between the duties of the other. Savagedom, while giving scope to the special devotion of their officers and soldiers, have always taught the sacred duty and privilege of the mother to care for home and bring up children.

And we know that political activity and the responsibility of the suffrage are most eminently incompatible with domestic duties. The mother cannot give her whole heart to her husband and children and take active part in the exciting game of politics.

What has happened in Colorado will happen to all the suffrage States. The good women, who are wives and mothers (as four out of five women of voting age are), mostly stay at home and attend to their duties there. The selfish, ill-female politicians devote themselves to office seeking and advocate every fad that catches the popular ear. We got no help from them when we advocated Civil Service reform in Colorado. An amendment to the charter of Denver, requiring the establishment of the merit system, was voted down in that city this very year by 8,000 majority.

Let me conclude with the words of Gen. William Booth:

"I had a good mother. I loved my mother. From infancy to manhood I lived in her. Home was not home to me without her. And yet one of the regrets that has followed me to the present hour is that I did not sufficiently value the treasure while I possessed it, and that I did not, with sufficient tenderness and assiduity at the time, attempt the impossible task of repaying the immeasurable debt I owed to that mother's love."

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

Sunday, Nov. 23, 1913.

MARTIN LUTHER'S CHARACTER.

Charges of Immorality Said to Lack Real Proof.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having attended Mgr. Joseph H. McMahon's lecture on Martin Luther, you will permit me to make a few remarks anent the reverend lecturer's statements as to Luther's morals and moral teachings. He declared the true biographs of Luther had still to be written, because not until Denifle had uncovered Luther's immorality had his life and work been rightly understood. The lecture was in substance nothing more than a restatement of Denifle's and Grisar's charges against Luther. Denifle's proof he declared incontestable, yet stated that a great controversy had been waged over the charges made by him against Luther.

Far from being incontestable, Denifle's charges and supposed proof have been challenged by some of the most eminent German scholars and Luther specialists. As to Luther's "vulgar, vile and immoral language," they have pointed out that the social conventions and mode of language in Luther's day were so far removed from the prudency of a later age that it would be the height of injustice to apply our present standard to the writers of that age; that Denifle had failed to perceive the humor in many of the alleged obscene remarks and damaging self-confessions made by Luther, that he ignored the fact of Luther's firm conviction that Papacy is the Antichrist, and, finally, that he puts the worst construction on words of Luther, some of which have not even been deciphered with certainty. Moreover, the alleged proof of vulgarity and obscenity in Luther is to a large extent taken from Luther's Table Talks, whose authenticity is very doubtful for more reasons than that they have come down to us second and third hand.

As to Luther's own life and acts, the lecturer begged to note that his immorality did not begin until after he broke away from Rome. And as for Luther's life from that day on, we should like to note the fact that it was spent in the strongest limelight of publicity, and that no one, not even Denifle, has been able to point to one immoral act committed by him.

To those interested in the question of Luther's morality and moral teachings we would recommend reading not only Denifle and Grisar, but also the little book by Boehmer, "Luther im Lichte der neueren Forschung." "Luther in the light of the more recent researches." To my mind the psychological problem is not that presented by Mgr. McMahon, but this: How, in view of all that Luther has taught and the character of his work, and the results thereof, as seen in the entire history of Protestantism, can any intelligent and fair mind make bold to assert that Luther was wholly and consciously immoral in his principles and in his life and all his acts?

WILLIAM F. SCHOENFELD,
Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Church.

New York, Nov. 20, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your news columns to-day you give a partial report of a lecture by Mgr. Joseph H. McMahon on Martin Luther. It says: "The great reformer was a thoroughly immoral man."

If this be true, by what law of earth or heaven did Martin Luther assail "evils in the body of the Church, which in that day was sunk in iniquity and corruption"? Did Satan fight against Satan?

Is this some more doctrine of spiritual homeopathy?

FLOYD L. CORNISH.

Forest Park, Nov. 20, 1913.

Discussion of Vice Topics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is like finding an oasis in the desert to see a great paper like THE TIMES come out squarely in regard to the looseness of moral thought at the present time. I think that there is no room to question the fact that the prevalent loose talk among young people is leading many girls to perdition.

Even where they remain virtuous, they get a depraved sort of pleasure in discussing with men questions that our mothers would hardly talk of in the family circle. It is taking the bloom off of the maidens of the day. One hears the up-to-date girl talk in a way that would have stamped her as a fast twenty-five years ago.

I feel very strongly about this matter, as I am bright and lively girls who belong to splendid families let the present tendency take hold of them. I fear that the loose ideas of the higher English families in regard to morals are too fast taking hold of the middle and lower classes in this country.

WILLIAM T. WELLS.

Melbourne, Fla., Nov. 14, 1913.

EXCLUDED RHODES MEN.

Freshmen Athletes Properly Barred for Age, Oxonian Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Times deserves credit for its attempt to bring about the defeat of the Rhodes Scholarship bill now before the Legislature. The bill is a bad one, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will defeat it. The Rhodes scholarships have been established for the benefit of the students of the United States, and not for the benefit of athletes. The Rhodes scholarships are intended to bring to Oxford men who have already had a good education, and who have already begun to show that they are men of character and ability. They are not intended to be given to boys who have just graduated from school, and who have yet to show that they have the character and ability to make good in the Oxford University. The Rhodes scholarships are not intended to be given to boys who have yet to show that they have the character and ability to make good in the Oxford University. The Rhodes scholarships are not intended to be given to boys who have yet to show that they have the character and ability to make good in the Oxford University.

Special consideration was given, and the pleasing task of awarding the Rhodes scholarships for the year 1913 was entrusted to Dr. Parkin, the Secretary of the Rhodes trust, when it was decided to do away with the distinction which exists between Rhodes scholars and English public school men. It was stated that the average age of the Englishmen exceeds that of the Americans by more than a year, a difference of age which, in the case of men between the ages of twenty and twenty-one, means a great advantage at the time of entering the University. It was stated that the Rhodes scholarships were instituted to give to the individual colleges, twenty-two in number—no one will be allowed to compete who is over 24 years old. Now, taking the accepted average age at a Rhodes scholar on matriculation to be 20 years, and adding to it his term of residence which lasts for three years only, he is only 23 years old when he "goes down," and is then still one year under the above limit.

VERNER DE GUISE.

Highwood, N. J., Nov. 20, 1913.

Passbooks for Servants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Germany every applicant for domestic service must register at the Police Department, which gives her a passbook. This passbook is handed to every employer, who keeps it in her possession during the entire length of the maid's service, and at the end of same writes in it such comment of the maid's services as they deserve. The result is that every prospective employer demands and scrutinizes this "police book" before even considering an applicant for domestic service.

Such a method, together with more regularized work for the house servants, more personal liberty for them, and the high wages which they already enjoy, would give us a class of girls that would make the housewifely attacks of nervous breakdown less frequent.

ROBERT SLAFFS.

New York, Nov. 19, 1913.

Admission to High Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A much-needed reform has at last been undertaken affecting our high schools, their studies and terms of admission. One of the questionable means adopted to fill the "high" schools was to admit graduates of elementary schools on the certificate of the Principal and the "approval" of the District Superintendent. This approval was never withheld.

So the honest educator-Principals sent hordes of pupils to "high" schools, sometimes every member of the 8B class going to one or other high school. The Hanus report says that "graduation from 8B is no proof that the pupils know anything accurately," so that half the incoming hordes left or were put out during the first month or two, necessarily.

G.

New York, Nov. 19, 1913.

HER TABLE.

Mary bought a little table, such a darling little table,
With a flawless top of onyx of a clear and lovely green;
And with pride she showed the figures on the dealer's printed label,
And she set it in the parlor by a gorgeous golden screen.
Did she put a vase upon it, just one vase of marble fluty,
With some long-stemmed roses in it to enhance the color scheme,
Or a lamp with amber fringes, or a dainty Dresden beauty,
Or a trinket wrought of silver and the smith's immortal dream?
Nay! she spread it with a cover made of plush in red and yellow,
With a tinseled satin border in a violent shade of blue;
And she's piled it up with baubles of the kind to make a fellow
Think a peddler was displaying all his gaudy stock to view.
Pictures, boxes, vases, purchased in the 10-cent stores, and trashy
Small contraptions tied with ribbons, and with paper posies gay,
Painted sea shells, china poodles, flimsy gew-gaws cheap and flashy,
Hide the onyx slab forever, but, alas! it's Mary's way.

MINNA IRVING.

CITY OFFICIALS SEE PLANS FOR GROWTH

Exhibition Showing How Future Needs May Be Met Open to the Public To-day.

COMMISSION WANTED HERE

To Study and Guide Developments of Transportation, Buildings, and Parks—A Wealth of Material.

The exhibits collected by the city Planning Commission and the Heights of Buildings Commission, in the main exhibition room of the Municipal Art Society of the Public Library, were put on display yesterday for a limited number of invited guests, and to-day the doors will be thrown open to the public. The purpose of the exhibition which comes to the public to-day and will be continued until Dec. 6, is to show the tax payers what can be accomplished by foresight in the development of a city and prove to them that city planning is one of the best investments that a municipality can make. There is no permanent city planning commission now in New York, although such commissions exist in other cities, and it is the hope of the men behind the present exhibition that the meeting addressed by President George McAneny was the leading spirit in making the exhibition possible, will result in the creation of a permanent commission. Besides President George McAneny was the leading spirit in making the exhibition possible, the Committee on Congestion of Population, of which Frederic C. Howe is Chairman, and the Committee on Congestion of Population in Brooklyn, of which Lawson Purdy is Chairman, and the Committee on Congestion of Population in the Bronx, of which Miller Freeman is President, have contributed much of material to the exhibition. The Heights of Buildings Commission, of which Edward M. Bassett is Chairman, has also contributed material to the exhibition. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the three main parts of this section of the general exhibition are:

Congestion and transportation, illustrating conditions among tall office buildings and factories, effect of tall buildings and street congestion.

An illustration by a number of typical examples of the existing belief, even among the progressive population, that the value of city land depends entirely upon its nearness to the centre of population. Maps of the five boroughs of Greater New York, illustrating the distribution throughout every part of every borough, of a number of different aspects of property, understood that the committee will recommend the regulation of the height of buildings in some sections of the city with the end in view of preventing the erection of great office towers which prove a detriment to the value of existing property. It is considered desirable in one of the points shown in the maps and drawings.

The contention of the exhibitors is that the time has come for New York to get together in its further development, and that its departments should work in co-ordination in bringing about improvements.

Exhibits take up by means of photographs, statistics, and maps from many cities the relation of transit to the growth of population, the dependence with all other functions of congestion, the location of recreation centres to transportation, subways, elevated railroads, street and interurban railways, auto busses and motor trucks and the design of surface and underground terminals. Another section consists of the elements involved in the waterways, anything from the streets. An interesting exhibit is that on housing, which shows by pictures and statistics from cities all over this country and abroad the relation of housing to congestion and plans for the relief of congestion, and the relation of housing to health, the value and method of housing surveys and the effects of congestion, types of houses and tenements, contrasting views of good and bad housing conditions, &c. Civic improvements are treated in the same thorough manner as are the parks, recreation centres, and many other subjects.

As an explanation of the exhibits Secretary George B. Ford had this to say: "The exhibition would first indicate all the principal defects of a community, if it would diagnose them it would determine all those matters which need improvement; it would determine the consideration of all points of view of the relative importance of the various needs; it would then propose for this a consistent programme of progress; it would work out solutions for all these problems, keeping a due proportion among them; it would ascertain the financial needs of the community and preserve the credit of the city; it would concentrate on the various problems and get tangible results; it would endeavor to model the physical life of the community with regard to health, safety, convenience and comfort, as to make it the ideal place in which to live. That there is nothing of which a city may more justly be proud."

The city planning commission consists of Frederic C. Howe, Chairman; Miss H. Matilda Mrs. Frederick S. Stokes, Lawson Purdy, Charles H. Israels, Nelson P. Lewis, Henry Wright, Raymond M. Hood, Harold L. Horsfall, H. Van Buren Magonigle, Richard H. Hunt, Frank B. Williams, Cass Gilbert, H. de B. Parsons, and George B. Ford, the Merchants' Association of New York by a supreme committee made the preparation for the exhibition and the exhibition possible.

The exhibition will be officially opened to the public to-day when Borough President Marcus M. Marks will be the presiding officer. To-day will be Merchants' Association day, and there will be an address by Charles H. Israels. After the exhibition closes here it will be shown in other cities which have made applications.

PRINCETON MEN'S PARENTS.

128 Fathers of Freshmen Are Graduates, but Only 14 Mothers Are.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Nov. 23.—One hundred and twenty-nine fathers of students in the present freshman class at Princeton are college graduates, while only fourteen mothers are college alumnae, according to statistics made public to-day. Sixteen of the students have parents both of whom are college graduates, but 238 of the 430 entering men have parents neither of whom are graduates of any college. Of the college graduates forty-five of the 129 fathers are alumni of Princeton, thirteen of Pennsylvania, nine of Columbia, five of Virginia, four only one of Yale, while a total of eight other colleges are represented by all the graduates.

The statistics show that the class birthday is Aug. 19, 1895, making the average freshman slightly more than 18 when he matriculates.

In occupations of the fathers business leads; manufacturers come second with fifty-five, and the list shows a range from policeman to Secretary of the United States Treasury. A curious fact shown by the figures is that there is only one man recorded as a teacher. There are eight professors, however. There are thirty sons of bankers, nineteen sons of ministers and thirty-nine of lawyers. Of the total number 138 are engaged in professional work, 258 in some business field, and twenty-six are either retired or claim no occupation.

In religious preferences the Presbyterians lead with 138 members, the Episcopalians following closely with 121. The other leading denominations are: Catholic, 36; Methodist, 28; Congregational, 17, and Hebrew, 12. There are two Ethical Culturists and three Christian Scientists. Only seven gave no preference.

WHITE HOUSE ROOM FILLED WITH GIFTS

Deluge of Wedding Presents Continues by Parcel Post and Express.

PUBLIC NOT TO SEE THEM

Miss Wilson and Mr. Sayre at Church with Her Parents—Dinner at Mansion To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Miss Jessie Wilson and Mr. Sayre, according to their custom, went to the Central Presbyterian Church together this morning, accompanied by the President and Mrs. Wilson. Before returning to the White House Mr. Sayre and his fiancée made a short call on Miss Nevin, at the Shoreham Hotel.

Following luncheon Miss Wilson and Mr. Sayre went for a walk, later Miss Wilson received one or two informal visits from intimate friends or relatives already here for the wedding ceremony.

The wedding presents, which almost fill one of the largest of the second floor apartments in the White House, were on view to-day to intimate friends of the family, and will be to-morrow, but it is understood they will not be shown on the day of the wedding. Scores of presents continue to arrive at the White House by express, parcel post and messenger.

One of the gifts received late Saturday evening was a wonderful specimen of fur rug of vicuna skin in pure white, and the finest quality, a gift from the Peruvian Minister and Mme. Poiet. The rug, mounted to order in Washington from the pelt imported directly from the mountain slopes of the Andes is oblong in shape and quite large enough to serve as the central portion of the bridal platform. It probably will be used at the wedding. The vicuna usually being a tan or pale yellow, a pure white specimen of this soft fur is exceptionally rare.

A huge white bear rug is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wallace. Another gift received yesterday was a large and very handsome silver vase from the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey.

While Miss Wilson has recived many fine gifts, the exaggerated statements concerning their value are most distasteful to her. The most valuable gift in the entire collection is the diamond and platinum tiara tendered her by members of the House of Representatives. A close second to this is the silver service from the members of the Senate. Mr. Sayre's family, including several step-sisters and his mother sent a most complete set of small silver and a silver tea service. Silver plates, compotes and bowls of various sizes have been received by the gross, rather than by the dozen, one of the handsomest individual gifts was a set of cut glass from Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.

A Colonial mirror is a late addition to the gift room. It came from a cousin of the bridegroom, and has been in the family for five generations. There also is a pair of old Roman lamps in silver purchased by the Rev. Robert Nevin during his residence in Rome, a gift from Miss Alice Nevin, one of the two aunts of Mr. Sayre.

The relatives now here or expected to-morrow are Miss Robert P. Linderman, Mrs. and Mrs. A. N. Cleaver, Prof. and Mrs. W. H. Chandler, and Miss Clara Sayre, all of Bethlehem, Penn.; Mrs. James F. Randolph of Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin and Mr. and Mrs. Parken Nevin of Pittsburgh; Miss Minnie Ayres of New York; Miss Charlotte Apple of Lancaster, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wilson of Tennessee, and Mrs. Katharine Woodrow of Columbia, S. C.

The hospitalities to-morrow incidental to the wedding will include a dinner at the White House complimentary to the mother of the bridegroom and other relatives, while the bridal party is being entertained aboard the Mayflower. There will be a luncheon by the Secretary of State complimentary to Dr. William Grenfell, who will arrive to-morrow to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Butler. Mrs. Blanche Nevin will entertain at breakfast at the Shoreham when Mr. Sayre will be presented to meet some of the friends of his family.

500 MAKE A PRESENT.

Factory Workers Send Miss Wilson an Embroidered Skirt.

Five hundred women and girls employed in a skirt and waist factory in West Twenty-first Street will send three of their number to Washington to-day as a committee to present to Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, a white linen skirt, in the manufacture of which each of the 500 has taken part. The skirt is beautifully embroidered by hand, bears the initials "J. W. S." The workers in the factory have been busy making it almost since the announcement of Miss Wilson's engagement to Francis B. Sayre.

The committee, composed of Maggie Hikkers, the instructor; Becky Kronfeld, a presser, and Mrs. C. G. Hill, director of the social service work in the factory, will leave this afternoon for Washington. They were selected by vote of the 500 employees. The gift is in recognition of Miss Wilson's efforts to advance social welfare work.

Catholic Protective Society Concert.

The annual concert of the Catholic Protective Society of the Archdiocese of New York was given last night at the Hippodrome. There was a large audience. Those who contributed to the programme were Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan Opera House, Orville Harrold of the Hammerstein forces, Miss Ruby Helder, Guila Gassini, cellist, Leo Davinroff, violinist, and Frank La Forge, pianist. Unscheduled appearances were that of Monolito Funes, a twelve-year-old Spanish pianist from the Canary Islands. He played on a previous visit here for Cardinal Farley, who, it is understood, asked that he be placed on last night's programme. The Cardinal, attended by many prelates, was present last night, occupying a box decorated with the Papal colors and the American flag.

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CONSTIPATION

HORSE SHOW WINNERS.

Judge Moore Leads with 21 'Blues,' Including 4 Championships.

With the close of the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden the high-bred equine beauties will go into Winter quarters for three months, and then will begin preparations for the 1914 Summer campaign. Before sundown yesterday every horse had been removed from the Garden stalls, and the big building this week will be given over to the Old Glory horse sales. As was expected, Judge William H. Moore swept the heavy-harness classes, capturing twenty-one blue ribbons, including four championships and an equal number of reserves.

Perhaps the most notable victory was that of E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, whose light-harness horses were the sensation of their classes. Mr. Stotesbury was represented by but two roadsters, Ruby and Lasca, but he was successful in five out of the six classes in which he exhibited, his only other defeat being in the single roadster championship, in which Ruby lost by a small margin to J. Malcolm Forbes, for which the Russian Government has offered $40,000.

Another notable performance for newcomers was that of Miss Anne Vauclain of Philadelphia. Miss Vauclain, who exhibits under the name of Broadlawn Farms, carried back to Philadelphia twelve ribbons, including five firsts, as the result of her initial invasion of National Horse Show circles. Glen Riddle Farms, the property of Samuel D. Riddle, was also successful in the jumping classes. Miss Loula Long of Kansas City was singularly unfortunate in being compelled to drive against the champions of the Moore stables. Her horses were placed second eight times, while only one blue rosette rewarded her driving displays.

President A. G. Vanderbilt said to-day the show ranks with the most successful ever held by the association. He does not fear the invasion of the auto, and said there were lots of good horses exhibited and plenty of enthusiasm. He predicted a more successful show next year. Among the cavalry officers who competed as representatives of the United States great praise was bestowed on the French officers, as well as on other foreign competitors.

It was announced during the last night of the exhibition that E. B. McLean of Washington, D. C., had re-engaged Charles Barrie as manager of his stable in place of Jack Donnelly. Mr. McLean will dispose of his harness horses and purchase a big stable of saddlers and hunters, including many importations. Dick Donnelly will ride for Mr. McLean at all the shows.

Morton W. Smith, who as a boy in knickerbockers rode the imported pony Merrylegs and won a blue at the first National Horse Show in 1883, is to establish a stud for the breeding of high-quality hunters and saddle horses on a farm he has just bought at Southport, Conn. It has a frontage of 1,000 feet on the old Boston Post Road, and there is a large house, with barns and other outbuildings. E. T. Bedford, who formerly exhibited Hildreth and other harness horses at the Garden, has his country house and stock farm near Southport, where he was born.

The Hanleys, Walter and Gerald T., who for beginners at the National Horse Show had an encouraging success in the runabout class, which they won with Brother Jed, and in several heavy-harness and saddle-horse classes, are sons of the late James Hanley of Providence, who bred trotters as a recreation and was the principal stockholder in the Narragansett Park Racing Association, where trotting and racing meetings were held until an anti-track betting bill became law in Rhode Island. At the Hanley dispersal sale in the Garden a few seasons ago the reserve limit was not reached on the best stallions and mares, and they are now the foundation stock of the present Hanley stud for the breeding of driving and riding horses.

Although the owner of the greatest string of harness horses in the country, Judge Moore is only an occasional exhibitor of his shows aside from the annual fixtures of New York, London, and Richmond, England. Few, however, get more enjoyment from their harness horses than the Judge, for throughout August, September, and October he is on the roads near his country home at Pride's Crossing, Mass., two or three times a day with a different four-in-hand team, while when in town he drives as regularly in Central Park.

In the list of winners Canada leads foreign nations with nine victories, while France fills second place with five. America did not capture any of the international events, but the army officers of the country secured seven ribbons, four of eight were blue. The leading prize winners follow:

Exhibitor.	Blues.	2d.	3d	Tl.
Judge William H. Moore	21	9	5	35
George A. Heyl	3	2	3	15
The Hilton, Canada	3	5	1	11
Walter H. Hanley	1	4	6	11
Miss Loula Long	1	8	2	11
Miss Anne Vauclaine	5	1	3	9
A. S. Wadsworth	2	3	3	8
J. S. McLean	3	1	1	8
S. D. Biddle	1	4	1	6
Alfred G. Vanderbilt	1	4	1	6
Horatio C. Bain	3	1	1	6
E. T. Stotesbury	5	1	0	6
H. C. Phipps	3	1	0	6
T. Sumner Draper	1	1	3	6
M. F. Goodboy	1	1	2	5
J. M. Waterbury	2	2	1	5
Charles E. Coxe	1	2	2	5
Miss H. D. Atterbury	1	2	2	5
Miss Dorothy Lynn	1	2	1	4
J. Arthur Hooker	2	1	1	4
Capt. W. T. Rodden	1	2	1	4
Reginald C. Vanderbilt	0	2	2	4
Clarence Mackay	1	2	0	3
Major D. McLean	1	2	0	3
Mrs. John Gerken	1	2	0	3
Miss C. Kearny	1	2	0	3
Miss E. Plaut	1	2	0	3
Percy Whitlock	1	2	0	3
Mrs. William Ziegler, Jr.	0	1	2	3
J. McE. Bowman	0	1	2	3
Miss C. Regan	0	1	2	3
Miss Ruth Lyman	0	1	2	3
H. S. Starrett	0	1	2	3
T. L. Watt	0	1	2	3

Tea Dance at MacDowell Club.

The MacDowell Club will give a tea dance at the clubrooms, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street, to-day from 2 to 7 P. M. In connection with the dance a sale of fancy articles and souvenirs will be held for the benefit of the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. Miss Ruth Draper will offer a monologue and the Misses Dorothy Taylor and Dolly Quackenbush will perform a number of exhibition dances. The patronesses are Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Grant Du Bois, Mrs. Frederic R. Hall Butler, and Mrs. Howland Davies.

Rollin M. Batten Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 23.—Announcement has been made here of the marriage of Rollin M. Batten of Montclair to Miss Essie V. Ives of Denver. Following a trip to California, Mr. and Mrs. Batten will reside at their Estanora Ranch at Artesia. Mr. Batten is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Batten of 93 Union Street.

Miss Madeleine Shepard Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. George C. Shepard of 71 Valley Road have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Madeleine Shepard, to William Z. Waite of Detroit.

Waffle Day at Woman's Exchange.

It is the annual waffle day to-day at the Woman's Exchange, 338 Madison Avenue. The waffles are made from the old-time recipe of Mrs. Russell Sage, Vice-President of the exchange, cooked on a time-smoothed waffle iron, 100 years old and made by Christine of the exchange who has been making waffles for the last 25 years.

MUSIC NOTES

Mme. Beatrice de Turno, a new soprano at the Century Opera House, will alternate with Lois Ewell in the title role of "Thais" to-night instead of Mme. Cleofonte Campanini to-morrow night.

Randall Hargreaves, an English baritone, gave a recital at the British Imperial Club on Saturday afternoon.

The American Guild of Organists offers a prize of $100 for the best organ composition by any American composer in one of the prescribed forms. The manuscript, signed with a pseudonym, the name and address of the composer inside in a sealed envelope, must be sent on or before January 10, 1914, to the Guild Secretary, 33 South 18th Street, Philadelphia. The judges are Clarence Dickinson, Chairman of the Committee of Judges, for the Guild, the other being William C. Carl and Clarence Dickinson.

STUDY SINGING HERE, ADVISES LOIS EWELL

American Teachers Are Just as Good as European, Says Century Opera Prima Donna.

BAD ENVIRONMENT ABROAD

Soprano Tells of Trying Experiences in the Early Days of Her Vocal Career.

About ten years ago Lois Ewell was Captain of the champion girls' basket ball team of Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, and to-day she is a soprano prima donna in grand opera at the Century Theatre. Her work in these years of transition from school to the lyric stage, it was learned yesterday by a TIMES reporter who had a talk with the singer, has given Miss Ewell some decided views on what the American girl who desires to study singing should do and what she should avoid.

"According to my way of thinking," said Miss Ewell, "no girl should go to Europe to study singing. In the first place, she will find no better teachers there than she can get right here in this country, and this becomes increasingly true every day. There are just as many 'fakers' over there, and not in a thousand years could we hope to rival the atmosphere of intrigue, chicanery, and deceit which has fastened on the art in the older countries.

"And on the moral or ethical side there is more danger. Girls are brought there into an environment they would never meet with at home, and for the girl who is alone in Europe, and acquires as friends generally only those who study with her and their friends, this often results very unfortunately. How often do girls make all sorts of sacrifices and accept others from their family and relations to get abroad, where they think their only salvation lies! When the crash comes—and their going abroad has often made it possible—they are just so much worse off.

"Of late, realizing that our teachers can no longer be ignored, many believers in European training have fallen back to saying that it is indispensable to get the European 'environment.' I have only just finished with two and a half years of that environment, and I can unhesitatingly say that it is one not fit for the healthful American girl. A certain amount of experience can be gained in any art or business by going out of your own rut and seeing what other people are doing. From this viewpoint European study is certainly a vantage to any one, but as I would say it would be an advantage for a native of a European country to come over here and learn from us what they could, but to say that it is indispensable is unjustifiable.

"Whatever success I may have gained is the result of American teaching and experience on the American stage, and I suppose from that viewpoint my position might interest some American girls who are studying. I never set foot in Europe until after I had appeared here in many grand operas and had finished my vocal training. When I say finished I mean I had worked out my tone production until all had been done that could be in developing my voice. We can always learn, and I study just as hard now as ever I did.

One Song in Four Years.

"Luckily my first teacher, Edmund J. Meyer, was not the kind to tell you he could make a prima donna out of you in two years. As a mater of fact, he worked just one year getting six tones placed properly, instead of in my throat, as I have said they were. During the whole four years that I worked with him, he gave me just one song, and that song typified a voice principle which he was illustrating.

"My first singing engagement was on the road in support of Fritzi Scheff for twelve weeks. Then I was engaged by Weber & Fields for a milestone of 'Lohengrin' that did with Maurice Farkoa and Lillian Blauvelt. I understudied Miss Blauvelt and sang the part of Ortrud. This was a contralto part, as in the original, and I did not have a chance to do much. When the burlesque was taken off, the conductor, Clarence Rogerson, asked me what I was going to do, and I said going back to New York to study. He asked me how I would like to sing grand opera in English.

"'The dream of my life,' I said. 'But I don't know any of them.'

"He said he would write to the Castle Square Opera Company, which was then open in Boston in June, and tell them about me. I told him to be sure and find out what a few of the first operas were, so that I could study them.

"He did recommend me, asking for an eight weeks' contract. He replied that they knew nothing about this woman, but that I could have a week's trial. He told me to prepare Elsa in 'Lohengrin.' Imagine it! The novice in opera starting out with Elsa. And I didn't even know the opera. However, I set myself to it, and worked ten hours a day learning the role.

"Then, ten days before I was to go to Boston to rehearse, I received a telegram saying that I was to take Marguerite in 'Faust' instead. Little did they know what that to me, trifling change, meant to me. So I started after Marguerite.

"I shall never forget my first few days in Boston. The other members of the company were old stagers, who could have sung their parts in their sleep, and the idea of coming to rehearsals for the benefit of this newcomer did not appeal to them. So they didn't come. My only rehearsals were with the stage manager, a charming old gentleman, whose kindness I will never forget. He drilled me in the stage business and then loaned me the prompt book, and I worked feverishly over entrances, exits, benches, and castle stairways that existed only in my imagination.

Prostrated by Reaction.

"The morning after my first appearance I could not get out of bed. I was so prostrated by the reaction that had followed my experience. I did not even have life enough to send for the papers to see what the critics had said. One of them was kind enough to devote two and a half columns to the performance, and he said that he couldn't tell much about my voice, because I had probably allowed the histrionic gifts which he thought I certainly had to interfere with the vocal performance. There was nothing different in the matter with my voice, I assure you. It was an unanimated case of stage fright of the worst kind.

"That was in 1906. At the conclusion of the engagement I returned to New York and Mr. Savage engaged me for the rôle of the Ambassador's wife in 'The Merry Widow.' One day they suddenly notified me that Ethel Jackson could not sing and I would have to take the title rôle, although I was not up in the part. I rehearsed the dances with Mr. Brian that afternoon and appeared the same evening. Later, when Miss Jackson left the company, I appeared regularly in the principal rôle.

"The next year I went to Cleveland for eight weeks of grand opera, and in the Spring of that year I sang for Mr. Aborn for the first time. The Winter of 1909 I again sang for the Aborns as well as at some symphony concerts in the West, and in the Spring of 1910 I sang 'Thais' for the first time in English under their management in Boston.

"It was after I had had this much experience that I went abroad. In 1910 I went to Florence and coached in Italian operas with Lombardi and Vannini. Then I went to Paris, where I studied with Percy Haslam, d'Aubigny, and Gaillard, and to Berlin, where I worked with Franz Emmerich. All of them said the same thing, that whoever had taught me my tone production knew his business and I could do nothing better than go right on in the way I had been going. That was one for America. Though I am glad of the experiences I had in these two and a half years, I am sure the same instruction could be duplicated right here in this country. We are building up a school of opera and singing in this country that will soon make us entirely independent of the Old World except in the way of healthy exchange of views, even in the eyes of those who will not now be convinced, and one of the surest signs of this is the new public that has been built up by the organization with which I am connected. The same scheme will be repeated in other large cities, and no one can foretell how rapid the growth will be.

"In the meantime I would tell the girls who are studying singing, and the men too, for that matter, not to be impressed by the foreign singers who deride American methods and America as a place for instruction. As a rule they are the product of some entirely negligible foreign teacher, and have succeeded by the power of their own gifts, rather than his teaching or their 'environment.'"

METROPOLITAN CONCERT.

Bori, Murphy, and Gilly the Soloists of First Sunday Programme.

The first of the Sunday concerts was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, with Lucrezia Bori, Lambert Murphy, and Dinh Gilly as soloists, and the orchestra under the baton of Richard Hageman. Although the house was comfortably filled, there was not as large a crowd as usually turns out for these concerts.

Miss Bori sang an aria from Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" in the first part of the programme, and one from "Don Pasquale" of Donizetti in the second. In each she was very successful, the audience insisting on an encore in each case, and getting its wish for the only two occasions of the evening. Mr. Gilly sang the "Vision Fugitive" from Massenet's "Herodiade" and the "Magical Mirror" aria from "The Tales of Hoffmann." It was the baritone's first appearance of the season and found him in good voice and singing with power. Lambert Murphy sang "Voi Che Sapete," from Massenet's "Griselidis," very effectively, but it was not a number that appealed strongly to the Sunday night audience. The orchestra played the overture to "The Flying Dutchman," Grieg's latter "Peer Gynt" suite, Chabrier's "Rhapsody Espana," and the Ride of the Valkyries. Mr. Hageman conducted carefully and capably, and obtained some very good effects, notably in the Grieg suite and the Valkyries number.

WANTED FULL AMOUNT BACK

Ticket Purchaser Arrested at Palace Theatre—Goes Free in Court.

Herman Wangrow, a manufacturer of 69 Chrystie Street, bought a ticket for the Palace Theatre from a speculator last night. When Wangrow saw the ticket for admission it was not honored and it was explained to him that in the war that was being waged on the ticket speculators no tickets bought from such men would be accepted at the door. The management of the theatre, the face value of the ticket, but Wangrow would not accept that, and said he wanted either to be admitted or to be paid the full price he had paid the speculator. The management refused to do either. Wangrow then started to protest and was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street station.

When the case reached the Men's Night Court it developed that the theatre management could not produce anybody who had actually seen Wangrow purchase a ticket from a speculator, although it was testified that a man who was believed to be a friend of Wangrow's, a speculator, had had something handed to him. Magistrate Krotel said that there was no case against Wangrow and discharged him.

Saint-Saens Opera in Concert Form.

At the Century Opera House last night the usual Sunday night concert programme was varied by the performance of Saint-Saen's "Samson and Delilah," in concert form. Further variety was obtained by having the three most important rôles sung by alternating principals. Jayne Herbert, Morgan Kingston and Louis Kreidler appeared respectively as Delilah, Samson and the High Priest in the first two acts, and Mary Jordan, Gustaf Bergman and Thomas Chalmers sang the same rôles in the last act. The others were Morton Adkins as Abimilech, Alfred Kaufman as an Old Hebrew, Norman Hawksley as the Philistine Messenger, and Vernon Dalhart and Hugh Schussler as the two Philistines. Alfred Szendrei conducted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A large number of theatrical people attended the golden wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Simon Edwards, parents of Gus Edwards, the composer and manager, at the Savoy, 220 Lenox Avenue. During the evening a song written for the occasion by Edward Madden and Gus Edwards was sung by the guests.

"America," the current spectacle at the New York Hippodrome, will have its one hundred and fiftieth performance on Wednesday afternoon.

Alfredo Tinn, the Arabian baritone, who will make his American debut with Nahan Franko's orchestra at the New York Hippodrome next Sunday, is a nephew of the late King Menelik and a son of Princess Tinn of Abyssinia. He has just completed a tour of South America.

Preparations are going forward rapidly for the production of "Omar, the Tentmaker," Richard Walton Tully's play, based on the life, times and Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. The first performance will be given in Montreal on Dec. 8, and the play will be brought into New York about Christmas time.

Oliver Morosco's fifth traveling "Peg o' My Heart" company will inaugurate its season at Memphis, Tenn., on Thanksgiving day. The Peg of this latest organization will be Lois Meredith, who has just arrived from California.

George Mooser has engaged Louise Hamilton as leading woman for Andrew Mack, in his coming season under Mr. Mooser's direction at the Savoy Theatre, San Francisco.

Charles Douville Coburn, by special arrangement with Sothern and Marlowe, has obtained the release for a term of years, of Percy Mackaye's "Jeanne d'Arc" for outdoor presentation. This play will be added to the repertoire of the Coburn Players for the Spring and Summer of 1914, and will be presented by them during their annual appearance at Columbia University, Harvard, and Dartmouth.

After two years as head of Henry W. Savage's "Everywoman" company Miss Adele Rowe will for a brief period return to vaudeville. She will make her reentry in vaudeville state on the afternoon of Dec. 8, when she will head the Palace Theatre engagement. Her vehicle is a condensation of Sardou's "Divorcons," by Jefferson Machamara, dean of "A Woman's Way" fame.

A special benefit performance of "Our Boys" will be given at the Lyric Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 9, to provide funds for the Special Committee on Results of Work for Women under the auspices of the Women's Department of the National Civic Federation.

Oliver Morosco's production of "Help Wanted," a drama of business life by Jack Lait and Charles Horan, will be seen at the Gaiety Theatre, Minneapolis, Dec. 15. After a tour of the Western circuit the piece will go to the Cort Theatre, Chicago, where it will remain for a long engagement.

The prize contest for a design suitable for use on the programme of the Princess Theatre has closed, and the committee is now engaged in examining the drawings submitted. About 100 drawings were received. The committee consists of the producing managers of the Princess, Alfred Aarons, Alexander Aarons, H. H. Manning, Ray Comstock, and Holbrook Blinn.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HELP THE NEEDY TO BE THANKFUL

Of the sick and needy who have turned to us for aid, there are 500 families for whom Thanksgiving will be a day of melancholy instead of gratification unless we speak in their behalf.

In each of these homes, dependent because of some unavoidable misfortune, we want to foster hope again revived, and to stimulate courage for the Winter's struggle.

For $2.50 you can provide a Thanksgiving Dinner and make one family grateful.

The best way to acknowledge the mercies received is to pass kindness along—to make some one else thankful.

How many families do you think you should help to express fully your gratitude for blessings conferred?

Send contributions to Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, Room 210, 205 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

E. MORGAN PHELPS, President.

FROHMAN CHANGES PLANS.

Longer Run for Miss Barrymore—"Peter Pan" in Spring.

Charles Frohman last night announced several changes in his plans for the remainder of the theatrical season. He has decided to continue Ethel Barrymore's run at the Empire Theatre through Christmas and New Year's. Maude Adams, who was announced for her annual season in "Peter Pan," beginning Dec. 22, has asked Mr. Frohman to relieve her of the necessity of rehearsing her new Barrie play, "The Legend of Leonora," by day and playing "Peter Pan" by night. Miss Adams at once begins the rehearsals of Mr. Barrie's "The Legend of Leonora" in order that she may give a number of out-of-town performances of the play before it has its first night in New York on Jan. 15.

From that date on Miss Adams will continue at the Empire Theatre throughout the balance of the season. She will be seen in a cycle of Barrie comedies. The "Peter Pan" performances will be given during the Easter holidays.

On Thursday night Mr. Frohman will produce for the first time on any stage a modern play in four acts by W. Somerset Maugham, entitled, "The Land of Promise," with Billie Burke in the chief part. "The Land of Promise" will open at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, and come to New York during the Christmas holidays.

On Wednesday night William Collier begins rehearsing, with a new company, a farce he has lately written in collaboration with Grant Stewart, called "A Little Water On the Side." It was Mr. Stewart who worked with Mr. Collier on the writing of "Caught in the Rain." "A Little Water On the Side" will be given for the first time Dec. 8.

The last musical play Mr. Frohman will produce this season will be "The Laughing Husband," for which rehearsals begin to-day. This piece will open in Philadelphia the end of December, with Betty Callish and Julius Steger in the chief parts.

Mr. Frohman has completed all arrangements for the transportation of the entire London Criterion Theatre company from London to New York. This organization, headed by H. V. Esmond, author of "When We Were Twenty-one," and Miss Eva Moore (Mrs. Esmond) will sail from Liverpool Jan. 14, and open in New York directly they arrive. The first play acted by Mr. Esmond and his London Criterion Theatre company will be the comedy "Eliza Comes to Stay," which ran all last Summer at the Criterion Theatre, London.

Following the appearance of Mr. Esmond and his company, Charles Frohman will produce a new comedy entitled "The Prince of Showmen," written by Harrison Rhodes and Tom Wise, with Tom Wise in the chief part. Before the end of the present season Mr. Frohman will produce another J. M. Barrie fantasy, entitled "The Little Policeman."

JOHN DE WOLF DEAD.

Former Head of Park Department Passes Away at Bristol, R. I.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Nov. 23.—John De Wolf, at one time prominent as a landscape architect in New York and for fourteen years Superintendent of Parks of that city, died to-day from Bright's disease at the home of his brother-in-law, Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, the yacht designer. Mr. De Wolf planned a part of Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, and the parks in the Bronx.

When a young man Mr. De Wolf was with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. He was born here sixty-four years ago and was the son of Algernon S. De Wolf and a grandson of Gov. Byron Diman of this State.

Mr. De Wolf was a member of the Players Club.

Officials Attend Marble's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Funeral services for John H. Marble, late a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, were held at All Souls' Church to-day in the presence of many officials of the Government. The body was cremated.

Obituary Notes.

JOSHUA D. VAN NAME, who thirty years ago was one of the best-known oystermen in Manhattan, died at the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, S. I., yesterday. Mr. Van Name, who was born on Staten Island, lived there all his life. He was 70 years old.

MARY A. BEACH, widow of John Van Horn Beach, a civil engineer, who built one of the first railroads in Chile, died yesterday of old age at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Frederick Coykendall, at 1 West Seventy-second Street. She was born in Boston in 1824. During the civil war Mrs. Beach, who made her home in Bridgeport, Conn., took an active part in sending supplies to the soldiers of the Union Army.

The Rev. James Donohue, rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Worcester, Mass., died yesterday of heart disease, aged 64 years. Previous to going to Worcester in 1908 he was for seventeen years rector of St. Mary's Church, New Britain, Conn. He was born in Ireland and was ordained from Holy Cross College in 1872.

Capt. ALPHEUS S. ALLEN, a veteran of the civil war, died on Saturday at his home in Paterson, N. J., at the age of 85 years. He succeeded his father as Collector of the Allen Hook & Ladder Company. He was Tax Collector of Paterson from 1870 to 1876.

MARIE VIRGINIA HAWKINS, wife of Nehemiah Hawkins, author and publisher of many scientific works, died on Saturday at her home, 230 West Eighty-eighth Street, at the age of 70 years.

ERNESTINE STERNE, 74 years old, widow of Jacob Sterne, died on Saturday at her home, 210 Cathedral Parkway. She was Postmistress in Jefferson City, Mo., during the Administrations of Presidents Hayes and Grant and came to New York City in 1880.

ELIZABETH DALEY, sister of the late Judge Abram H. Daley of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at her home, 2004 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 84 years.

F. M. THORP, a teacher in the Paterson High School for forty-one years, died on Saturday at her home in that city. She was 70 years old.

Miss HELEN NAMMACK, daughter of Dr. Charles Edward Nammack, died last Tuesday at 9 North Street, died suddenly on Saturday of pneumonia. She was 20 years old.

M. MEREDITH GREEN, 69 years old, President of the Importers' Warehouse Company of 120 Greenwich Street, died on Saturday at his home in East Orange, N. J., of heart disease. He was formerly President of the New York and Brooklyn Coffee Company.

Mrs. JEANIE W. STEVENSON, for twenty-five years a member of the Board of Directors of the Orange Orphan Home, died on Saturday of heart disease at her home, 123 Raymond Avenue, South Orange, at the age of 64 years.

JAMES MYERS, 60 years old, a retired merchant and for fifty years a resident of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 16 Bolivar Street.

JOHN T. REILLY, for forty-nine years an employe in the Department of Parks, is dead at his home, 404 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. GERTRUDE H. HAMMOND, 83 years old, widow of Dr. Girard Hammond, is dead at her home in Spring Lake. She was a prominent physician in Rockland County for more than fifty years.

HENRY D. MEYER, 68 years old, for forty-five years in the grocery business in Greenpoint and the founder of the Neptune Club, is dead at his home, 360 Leonard Street.

THOMAS C. BROWN, a retired farmer, died at his home in Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday after a short illness. He was 84 years old and a descendant of Wm. Brown, the son of the late James H. Brown.

JOHN GREEN WIGHT, Ph. D., LL. D., a well-known educator, died suddenly last evening in Canton, N. Y., at the home of Clarence Hall, Dean of the Theological College. Mr. Wight, who was 71 years old, had taken a long walk and gone to bed in his room. He had been Professor of Hebrew and Classical Literature at Union College, Schenectady, from 1861 to 1869, and was President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., from 1869 to 1872. He was also President of the Adelphi College, Brooklyn, from 1872 to 1878, and Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., from 1878 to 1880. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Syracuse University, which position he held until 1888. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Boston University, which position he held until 1900. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., which position he held until 1904. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Syracuse University, which position he held until 1908. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., which position he held until 1910. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Boston University, which position he held until 1912. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., which position he held until 1913. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Boston University, which position he held until 1914. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., which position he held until 1915. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Boston University, which position he held until 1916. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., which position he held until 1917. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Boston University, which position he held until 1918. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., which position he held until 1919. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Boston University, which position he held until 1920. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., which position he held until 1921. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Boston University, which position he held until 1922. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., which position he held until 1923. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Boston University, which position he held until 1924. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., which position he held until 1925. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Boston University, which position he held until 1926. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., which position he held until 1927. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Boston University, which position he held until 1928. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., which position he held until 1929. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Boston University, which position he held until 1930. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., which position he held until 1931. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Boston University, which position he held until 1932. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., which position he held until 1933. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Boston University, which position he held until 1934. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., which position he held until 1935. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Boston University, which position he held until 1936. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., which position he held until 1937. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Boston University, which position he held until 1938. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., which position he held until 1939. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Boston University, which position he held until 1940. He was then appointed Professor of Hebrew and Exegetical Theology in the Theological College of Northwestern University,

12 THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1913.

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REPUBLIC OF PERU:

Message Presented to Congress by Señor Don Guillermo E. Billinghurst, President of the Republic.

Message Presented to Congress by Señor Don Guillermo E. Billinghurst, President of the Republic.

HONORABLE REPRESENTATIVES:

I am not able to avoid the almost indubitable effects of the economico-social law that puts all nations, rich or poor, upon the perilous incline of progressive, unconsidered, and sometimes well-nigh prodigal increase in public expenditure, of which the explanation is to be found either in the advent of a cycle of great national prosperity or in the blunders, the extravagance, and the want of foresight of those who direct the affairs of the State.

If one carefully examines the spirit and the financing of our Budgets during the last three lustres, one arrives at the conviction that the causes which have directly operated to raise the figures of our public disbursements only occasionally correspond to those of the economic and administrative order, which are all that are considered necessary, and even unavoidable, although they do not depend upon the will of the men who are in power; the inverse being the case with the continuous causes of a purely political nature, which have their origin in past or present errors of the Governments.

Discounting in our Budget the amount of the services of interest and amortization of the public debt and bank loans, there remain only these two elements: salaries or credits of civil and military employés, and cost of the public works and purchase of materials and products, all of which is subordinated, as is natural, to the increase in the price of commodities.

EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE.

The unjustifiable expansion of our public expenditure can be duly appreciated by taking as a starting point the estimated disbursements since the year 1894, which are as follows:—

Year.	£1 (Peruvian)*
1894	734,693
1895	734,693
1896	1,118,211
1897	1,180,824
1898	1,148,824
1899	1,260,467
1900	1,424,819
1901	1,424,819
1902	1,461,286
1903	1,461,286
1904	2,107,827
1905	2,222,542
1906	2,666,386

According to the preceding figures, the public expenditure has increased, in the 13 years 1894-1906, 241 per cent., or more than 20 per cent. per annum. There is no satisfactory explanation of this increase, for in the period elapsed the number of the inhabitants of the Republic has not been trebled, nor can the exigencies of civilization have been augmented in such excessive proportions. Nor it is possible to attribute this inflation of our Budget to causes of an economic or administrative nature, for, though it is true that the cost of living and the price of commodities have visibly increased during the last 10 years, the advance cannot have made itself felt to a degree so exaggerated as to give rise to the growth in the expenditure shown by the figures cited above.

Nor, again, can the expansion of the Budget figures be attributed to a diminution in the purchasing power of our circulatory medium—A phenomenon which has undoubtedly come to pass, but which cannot have influenced to any great extent the development of the public expenditure.

There are, then, reasons for stating that the causes of this economic disorder are almost exclusively of a political nature, and may therefore be removed or disappear.

During the years 1907 to 1912, inclusive, the nation has expended the enormous sum of £17,001,129 in the following manner:—

APPORTIONMENT SUMMARY.

Branch.	1907. £P.	1908. £P.	1909. £P.
Legislature	87,980	101,732	95,386
Government	481,687	536,991	541,150
Foreign Affairs	69,597	76,628	84,890
Justice	425,546	455,654	428,788
Treasury	636,868	809,041	783,509
War	544,674	593,669	600,712
"Fomento"	221,482	249,342	180,768
	2,467,834	2,823,057	2,730,212

Branch.	1910. £P.	1911. £P.	1912. £P.
Legislature	87,338	88,645	84,252
Government	547,469	603,201	633,297
Foreign Affairs	81,304	101,481	111,133
Justice	429,037	455,466	499,219
Treasury	760,150	872,524	1,092,295
War	584,824	523,968	861,661
"Fomento"	162,511	187,773	208,826
	2,653,332	2,833,068	3,403,626

These amounts represent not the result of the final liquidation of each of the Budgets from 1907 to 1912, but only the disbursements effected from January to December in each of these years. Thus the sum of £P84,252 which figures under the head of Legislature in 1912 represents only the payments effected for account of that branch during the year in question, the liquidation of the account up to 31st March of the present year being £P107,435, or £P23,183 more than the sum indicated.

From the comparative study of the preceding figures the following observations are to be made:—That in the Budget for 1908 there was an increase in expenditure of £P355,223 over that of the year 1907; that in the 1911 Budget the expenditure exceeded that of 1910 by £P179,736, and that in the year 1912 the expenditure surpassed that of the Budget of 1911 by the enormous sum of £P660,558.

Examination of these figures further demonstrates that in the year 1909 the disbursements were less by £P92,845 than in the year 1908, and that in 1910 the expenditure was less by £P76,880 than in the year which preceded it.

DETAILED COMPARISONS.

Comparison of the expenditure by Budgets being established, it is necessary also, in order to arrive at concrete conclusions, to compare it according to the branches into which the Budget is divided.

The following figures will show you the annual average of the disbursements during the five years 1907-11, together with the difference between the said average and the expenditure of the year 1912:—

Branches.	Annual Average, 1907-11. £P.	Expenditure in 1912. £P.	Difference. £P.
Legislature	92,216	84,252	— 7,964
Government	542,099	633,237	+ 91,138
Foreign Affairs	82,782	111,133	+ 28,351
Justice	439,078	499,219	+ 60,141
Treasury	772,420	1,092,295	+ 319,875
War	571,369	864,664	+ 293,295
"Fomento"	201,535	208,826	+ 7,291
	2,701,499	3,493,626	+ 792,127

The preceding table shows an increase of £P792,127 in the expenditure of 1912 as compared with the average expended yearly in the five years 1907-11, the branches especially notable for the excessive sums which they absorbed being the Treasury, War, Government, and Justice. Such increases cannot but alarm the Treasurer who seriously concerns himself with the moneys that he administers.

By comparing the expenditure under the head of Treasury for the year 1911 with that of 1912 one can appreciate more clearly the increase of disbursements which occurred in the latter year. The amount of the payments of a transitory character, however, such as those which refer to the cost of raw material of the monopolies, (tobacco, for example,) should not be confused with the disbursements which signify expenses proper. Nor should the sums destined to the cost of labor, such as those of the alcohol monopoly, which are amortized and which have a reproductive character, be confused with those which arise from the increase in the provision for employés and the creation of new posts.

The following figures show the disbursements for the year 1912 as compared with the budget estimates:—

ANALYZED EXPENSES.

The following is the comparative table of disbursements for the branch and years before mentioned:—

Items.	Budget of 1911. £P.	Budget of 1912. £P.	Differences. More. £P.	Less. £P.
Ministry	9,527	9,583	56	
Higher Court of Accounts	15,767	15,794	27	
Senate	5,370	5,492	122	
Fiscal Fund	1,503	1,500		3
Customs Houses	47,299	73,199	25,904	
Treasuries	9,406	9,895	489	
Mints	550	550		
Salt	142,988	130,949		12,039
Internal debt	80,909	80,909		
Transfer fees	155,512	155,512		
Subsidies	97,144	109,187	12,043	
Recognized credits	8,000	8,000	2,400	
Extraordinarios	2,000	2,000		
Interest	2,250	99,039	97,899	
National Tax-Collecting Company	21,080	55,038	33,978	
Port laborers	2,400	2,400		
Port agents	240			240
Customs Guardias	10,918	13,000	2,082	
Cia Peruana de Vapores	30,000	30,000		
Amortization and interest	104,836	84,420		20,416
Peruvian Corporation	50,000	50,000		
Redemption of Tacna and Arica	16,000	16,000		
Premiums	600			600
Special		15,706	15,706	
Maldonado mole		11,762	11,762	
Huacho Railway		45,000	45,000	
Alcohol		20,700	20,700	
Explosives		1,800	1,800	
	566,668	1,076,824	366,164	44,548

The sum of £P99,939 which figures under the head of Tobacco in the 1912 Budget is composed as follows:—

Cost of raw material, elaboration, foreign manufacture, municipal tax, Customs dues, insurance, and discount	£P77,246
Expenses of administration	15,000
Selling commission	7,693
	£P99,939

DISSECTED FIGURES.

The payment of £P2,250 in the 1911 account refers to the commission of 5 per cent. and 4 per cent. on the estimated proceeds of the monopoly in the first and the second half of the year, on the basis of a product of £P50,000.

With these antecedents it will readily be understood that the £P99,939 were destined for the establishment of the tobacco monopoly, which replaced the system of duties on this commodity.

The sum of £P80,038 under the head of National Tax-Collecting Company comprises the following items:—

One per cent. on the revenue of the branches which the Company administers	£P5,685
Ten per cent. for collection of dues and expenses of administration of the moles at Tumbes, Supe, and Chala	220
Six per cent. on the collection of the Lima and Callao license fees	2,700
Amortization of the advance of £100,000	25,000
Balance of the expropriation of the tobacco factories	25,000
Consolidated balance in favor of the Company in April, 1910	21,433
	£P80,038

In order to investigate the origin of the difference of £P58,978 shown by the comparative table, it is desirable to dissect the sum of £P21,000, which appears in the 1911 estimates as follows:—

Amortization of the credit of £P54,000	£P10,000
One per cent. on the sums collected by the Company	8,240
Administration of the moles at Tumbes, Supe, Chala, Samanco, and Ilo	300
Collection of the Lima and Callao license fees	2,520
	£P21,060

TAX-COLLECTING EXPENSES.

According to the foregoing, the sums invested under the head of "National Tax-Collecting Co." in the two years to which I am alluding would, if dissected, appear as follows:—

	1911. £P		1912. £P
Ordinary expenditure	11,060	....	8,605
Debts	10,000	....	71,433
	21,060	....	80,038

So that, in the said two years, £P81,433 have been applied to the payment of previous debts and £P19,665 to ordinary expenditure.

The difference of £P58,978 is therefore attributable to disbursements for the services of amortization and interest of the floating debt at that date.

The presence of the item concerning the Huacho railway is self-explanatory. Before long I shall deal with this matter carefully and specially.

The difference under the head of Customs Houses is caused by the increase in the staff and in their emoluments, in view of the reorganization established according to Law No. 1,567.

Although under the head of "Sundries," the difference is only £P12,043, it is desirable to dissect it in order to learn its principal components, which are as follows:—

Items.	1911. £P	1912. £P	Difference. £P
Various disbursements	8,144	10,187	2,043
Interest and discounts	5,000	15,000	10,000
Administration expenses of the National Tax-Collecting Co.	84,000	84,000	....
	97,144	109,187	12,043

There is nothing to object to in the item "Administration expenses of the National Tax-Collecting Co.," but I must deal with the item referring to interest and discounts, which has inflated the Budget intolerably since the year 1910.

The following figures show clearly and in detail the proportions attained by the item "Interest, discounts, and commission," the increase being such as to throw the Budget out of balance.

Year.	Estimated. £P	Paid. £P	Excess. £P
1907	5,000	9,426	4,426
1908	5,000	12,737	7,737
1909	5,000	19,977	14,977
1910	5,000	33,218	28,218
1911	5,000	62,687	57,687
1912	15,000	82,249	67,249
	40,000	220,294	180,294

DISCOUNTING THE FUTURE.

It will readily be understood that the enormous excess shown by this comparative table arises from the difficult situation in which the Treasury has been placed in recent years, and from the necessity, brought about by force majeure or want of foresight, of having recourse to the renewal of bills and other fiduciary operations, which have discounted the future, aggravating the financial condition of the country, and constituting a vicious circle from which it is very difficult to be free.

The expenditure on the War and Marine branch, which represents nearly 25 per cent. of our general disbursements, has during the year 1911 and 1912 been composed of the following items:—

	1911. Budget. £P	1912. Budget. £P	Differences. More. £P	Less. £P
Standing Army	221,240	377,927	156,687	....
Fleet	83,922	132,028	48,106	....
"Indefinidos"	61,257	59,257	....	2,000
General expenses	16,256	14,822	....	1,434
Invalids	15,905	14,335	....	1,570
Special	15,372	11,036	....	4,336
Various	121,784	128,900	7,206	....
	535,735	738,395	211,999	9,340

Comparing the sums estimated in the years 1911 and 1912 with those appearing under the head of War in the estimates for 1893, which amounted to £P1,182, it is seen that the increase in expenditure on this branch of the public service exceeds all that could have been foreseen.

According to the reasons in the appendixes in 1910 under the head of "Sundries" were inscribed for the sum of £P95,057 to be taken from the 1911 Budget. This excess is explained by the circumstance that the following items appearing in the 1912 Budget did not figure in the Budget for 1911:—

To complete item No. 6,002 (maintenance of Army increased to 7,000 men)	£P87,000
For increasing the pay of general, superior, and subaltern officers of the Army and Navy (Army's proportion)	99,187
	£P186,057

With reference to this branch of expenditure it should be observed that since 1911 the following disbursements have been effected which have not figured either in the ordinary or extraordinary War and Marine estimates:—

Divisional barracks	£P45,136
Regional Service	48,312
Intendancy of Marine	1,535
Augmentation of forces in Loreto	20,000
Garrisons on the Madre de Dios	18,719
Increased expenditure on Staff and other services, about	25,000
	£P154,205

REFORMS AND REDUCTIONS.

In preparing the estimates for 1914 the Government has for the sake of prudence been obliged to suppress the following items in the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure:—

Ordinary.	£P.
10 per cent. Military School	1,355.4.00
Maintenance of the School of Musketry	3,000.0.00
10 per cent. for the same	318.6.00
Expenses of Secretariate of Military Zone	960.0.00
10 per cent. Military Zone	93.4.00
Military Hygiene	1,214.4.00
Maintenance of "Espinar" battery	516.0.00
Construction of new barracks	3,000.0.00
Armories in Europe	672.0.00
Increase of engineers' pay	408.0.00
Increased bonus to men at sea	807.2.00
Maintenance of 60 apprentices	966.6.00
	12,903.6.00
Extraordinary.	
Hydrographic Commission	500.0.00
Mechanical engineer candidates in Europe	2,000.0.00
Veterinaries in Europe	500.0.00
To increase items 6,037 to 6,037 V. (Hygiene)	1,168.0.00
Naval School	1,640.5.20
Lighthouse construction	1,000.0.00
Military Pensionary in Europe	2,448.0.00
Juan M. Goyoneche	2,400.0.00
Half pay for "indefinidos" of 1903	2,000.0.00
Crew of the "Huascar"	500.0.00
	14,153.5.20
Total	27,057.1.20

SUPPRESSIONS EXPLAINED.

The reasons for the suppressions indicated above are as follows:—

Upon the introduction of the new scale of pay the motive for the bonus of 10 per cent. on the pay according to the old scale (1855) has disappeared.

The School of Musketry was given up two years ago.

With the new organization of the divisional barracks the Secretariate of the Military Zone became extinct.

With the new organization of the Army each unit has its surgeon, and the item of £P1,214 is consequently unnecessary.

The Coast Artillery Group having taken charge of the service of the "Espinar" battery, there is no further object for the item of £P516.

The item of £P3,000 intended for the construction of barracks has been suppressed because the Executive is about to submit a general project with regard to this matter.

The item intended for the training of armorers in Europe has been suppressed because experience has shown that the instruction of armorers in the Republic by the foreign armorers engaged gives better and more rapid results.

A rate of pay having been fixed for engineers, corresponding to the assimilation of their class into the new scale, the item of £P408 has consequently been suppressed.

For a like reason the necessity for the item of £P367 has also disappeared.

In view of the conscription law the item of £P963, intended for the maintenance of 60 apprentices for the squadron, has become objectless.

The motives for the suppressions in the extraordinary expenditure are that up to the present there has been no movement whatever in the items in question, and that the sums budgeted for have been applied to various needs of another character, excepting the item referring to the half pay of officers on indefinite leave, which is suppressed because during the present year it will have been canceled in every case.

The inadequate item which refers to the construction of lighthouses has been suppressed pending the study by the Executive of a general project for this service, which demands priority of attention, and which cannot be put into action without the expenditure of large sums of money.

In the ordinary estimates for this branch of expenditure during 1914 the following reductions have been introduced, experience having shown that the services which they concern can be duly carried out with the sums stated in the Estimates Bill submitted to the Honorable Legislative Chambers.

The reductions in question amount to a total of £P53,-920.4.41, and are as follows:—

	£P.
10 per cent. staff	174.8.50
Legal aid	1,000.0.00
Reserve stores	10,000.0.00
Passages and freights	3,000.0.00
Maintenance of artillery material	120.0.00
Hygiene	476.4.00
Intendancy of War	1,789.2.00
Arsenal of War	1,990.5.75
Invalids	3,500.0.00
Transport of Conscripts	4,000.0.00
"Grau y Bolognesi"	20,000.0.00
"Constitucion"	602.4.00
Officers retired and on indefinite leave	7,257.0.16
	£P53,920.4.41

NEW BUDGET MOTIVES.

The new budget, consulting the needs of the branches of War and Marine, contains the following items, the motives for which are:—

1. That in the estimates (including the prorogued budget now in force) the sums intended for services created by existing laws have not been included;

2. The acquisition of new units in the Navy and the necessity of fitting them out and maintaining them;

3. The increase in the personnel of the French Military Mission, and

4. The cost of uniforms and accoutrements for the Army in ratio to the increase of the strength and as a result of careful study of the matter.

The seventeen new items amount annually to £P165,-141.5.99, and are as specified hereunder:—

	£P.
Divisional barracks	45,136.4.00
Mountain troops and other services	5,892.5.23
Army uniforms and accoutrements (increase)	10,095.6.26
French Military Mission (increase)	3,311.6.58
Cruiser "Comandante Aguirre"	30,000.0.00
Torpedo destroyer "Rodrigues"	4,000.0.00
Submarines "Ferre" and "Palacios"	5,000.0.00
Regional Military Service	48,312.0.00
Military Pensionary in Europe	5,112.0.00
First Officer of the Navy Office	288.0.00
Captaincy of the Port of Huancho	876.0.00
Naval Militia of Lake Titicaca	686.4.00
Captaincy of Port Maldonado	1,044.0.00
Commandancy General of the Squadron	2,531.4.72
Intendancy of Marine	1,535.5.20
French officer engaged (Loreto fleet)	600.0.00
Naval Engineer engaged for the Squadron	720.0.00
	£P165,141.5.99

From the detailed explanation preceding, and bearing in mind the Balance law, it will appear that in the Estimates for 1914 the expenditure on the branches of War and Marine will be increased by £P165,141.5.99, as compared with the sums allotted to these branches in the Budget of 1912 and 1913 bulletins has come to a conclusion that in 1912 the sums expended upon the two have been reduced to £P856,084 the actions at the same time diminished to £P691,942. The difference between the sum estimated for 1914 and the disbursements effected in 1912 represents an economy of £P32,270.

(b) That in the estimates for 1914 mention is made for the items necessary to cover actual payments created outside of the estimates in the years 1911 and 1912.

(c) That in the estimates for 1914 there are items intended to satisfy not only the preventive necessities, but also the new requirements of the Army and Navy, and

(d) Finally, that the War and Marine budget for the year 1914 is a frank and honest computation, as accurate as possible in view of the complex factors that compose the expenditure which the State has to attend in order to attend duly, punctually, and in a spirit of economy to all the services of the various branches, and without omitting items which are not mentioned in the Estimates, but which represent absolutely unavoidable expenditure.

ESTIMATES EXCEEDED.

The sums estimated for the service of the branches of Government and Police for the years 1911 and 1912 are as set forth in the appended table:—

	1911. Estimates. £P.	1912. Estimates. £P.	Differences. More. £P.	Less. £P.
Executive Power	8,166	8,166	....	..
Ministry	8,942	9,062	120	..
Political Authorities	52,957	53,499	542	..
Police	393,990	511,222	13,932	..
Posts	76,617	76,666	3,049	..
Telegraphs	71,993	71,118	....	788
Electoral expenses	1,782	8,752	1,970	..
Inactive lists	1,201	1,201	....	..
"Extraordinarios"	8,200	14,512	6,342	..
Private apartments	2,184	2,018	....	166
	624,032	655,716	25,655	954

If the above figures be compared with the disbursements effected in the years mentioned it will be seen that the payments actually made have largely exceeded the sums calculated, thus:—

	1911. £P		1912. £P
Amounts paid	603,201	....	635,237
Id. estimated	594,682	....	659,713
	68,519	....	75,524

The £P25,055 expended in 1912 in excess of the expenditure of 1911 was applied in the following manner:—

Increase of £P120, under the head of "Ministry," for the payment of the annual emoluments of the Minister's secretary.

£P542, under the head of "Authorities," for the creation of three new provinces.

£P3,040, under the head of "Posts," for the installation and upkeep of new offices, increased maintenance expenses of the Postal Agency of Panama, commission on sale of stamps and transit expenses of the administrations of the Union.

£P1,970, under the head of "Electoral expenses," for the services of 22 Electoral Councils and 104 Scrutinizing Committees, the rent of premises, expenses during the elections and disbursements for account of the National Electoral Council.

£P6,342 for increasing the item "Extraordinarios" for the maintenance of Commissions despatched to the Madre de Dios.

£P24,489, corresponding to item No. 1,427, for the "Preventive Police" service, and representing an excess of £P20,489 over the sum estimated, which amounts only to £P4,000 annually.

In this item not only have unjustifiable disbursements been discovered, but in addition the money has been applied to purposes for which it was not in any way intended.

The annual increase of the sums charged to this item leads immediately to the supposition that there exists a permanent and regular expenditure not authorized by the estimates, but nevertheless effected by sums incorrectly applied to the item "Preventive Police."

CORRECTING ABUSES.

The following details will better explain the progress and amount of these disbursements:—

Year.	Estimated. £P	Paid. £P	Excess. £P
1904	4,000	6,605	2,605
1905	4,000	4,334	334
1906	4,000	10,232	6,232
1907	4,000	8,755	4,755
1908	4,000	15,883	11,883
1909	4,000	16,790	12,790
1910	4,000	21,526	17,526
1911	4,000	31,676	27,676
1912	4,000	24,489	20,489
	36,000	140,290	104,290

For the rest, I have to inform you that without disturbing the situation created with regard to the expenditure attributable to the item in question, the present fiscal administration has proceeded to suppress this and other abuses, which are so prejudicial to the honesty and purity of the Budget.

In the first half of the present year the sums expended for account of this item amount to £P2,396, or £P396 more than the proportion allotted to this period. The Government has taken the necessary steps to cover this excess with the proportion belonging to the second half.

According to the table of outgoings for the years 1907 to 1912 the expenditure of the Ministry of Justice and Education from January to December of the past year was £P499,219, while the sum estimated amounts to £P530,921. This, however, is caused by the circumstance that, as I have previously explained, the Budget was not liquidated until late in the following year.

The sums actually expended on this branch for 1912 are as follows:—

January to December, 1912	£P499,219
January to April, 1913	17,371
	£P516,590

The sums paid out under this head in the months of May and June cannot, however, be stated until the final liquidation is received.

The following comparative table sheds more light on the outgoings of this branch:—

Items.	1911. Estimates. £P.	1912. Estimates. £P.	Difference. More. £P.	Less. £P.
Ministry	10,352	10,472	120	..
Justice	165,237	166,378	1,141	..
Education	224,467	288,139	63,672	..
Public Worship	19,508	19,809	301	..
Inactive Lists	9,911	9,911	....	..
Various expenses	2,606	6,932	4,326	..
Charity—Customs dues	8,000	8,000	....	..
Real Estate register	7,680	7,680	....	..
Mausoleum at Barurancas	200	....	....	200
"Extraordinarios"	8,000	8,000	....	..
	450,961	520,821	69,660	200

CAUSES OF INCREASE.

Analyzing the expenditure of Justice and Education in 1912, which shows an increase of £P69,860 compared with that of 1911, one arrives at the following conclusions:—

That the increase of £P120 under the head of "Ministry" represents the annual emoluments of the Minister's secretary.

That the £P1,141 under the head of "Justice" correspond to the increase of the emoluments of the public prosecutors of the Higher Courts and Justices of the First Court of Claims, and the amount estimated for prison construction.

That the £P301 under the head of "Public worship" represent the sums set aside for the despatch of missions to the Apostolic Prefecture of San Leon de Amazonas, in conformity with the law of January 3, 1896.

That the £P4,326 under the head of "Various expenses" are due to the incorporation of Charity, originally a dependency of the Ministry of "Fomento," to the Ministry of Justice.

In 1894, that is to say, 19 years ago, the items set aside for the payment of public education expenditure amounted to £P63,668. The items of this expenditure for 1913 reaches £P220,004. This item of this expenditure for 1913 reaches £P300,045. It is an increase of more than 11½ times the amount estimated in 1894.

It is not at first sight clear to me the cause of this enormous increase, because although it is true that improvement of the service in this as in other branches of public administration may determine heavy expenditure, it is also true that in the matter of public education the outgoings depend less upon the intensity of the exercise than upon its extension, and this, as can well be understood, must be set down to the inclusion of the Constitution.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The sums estimated and accorded upon education during the last six years, without taking into account the amounts paid in liquidation over and above the outgoings of each year, are the following:—

Year.	Estimated.	Expended.
1907	303,833.3.78	250,087.3.43
1908	325,088.1.66	314,158.2.71
1909	326,852.1.71	298,258.2.24
1910	264,816.0.87	263,078.0.98
1911	284,016.0.87	299,269.2.66
1912	300,049.2.60	300,668.0.54
	£P1,868,656.0.52	£P1,725,519.0.56

Foremost among the duties of a cultured State is that of attending to the preservation and improvement of its two constituttive elements, the land and the people, by studying carefully and profoundly the national disposition of each.

In Peru we have more or less exact information as to the territorial area of our country, but at present we have no accounts of even approximate knowledge of our population, and for this reason we are unaware of the conditions of the internal composition of the organism with which the State has to deal, and the intimate life of that element which is the basis of all political activity.

Nevertheless we see our public administration developing until it touches all the most complicated problems of our social life, without knowing the live human forces which the State possesses, and which are the centre of convergence for all the questions raised by the science of good government, man being the end and the means of the industry which creates wealth, whether individual or collective.

The facts regarding the population are obtained by two distinct administrative operations—the census and civil registration. Having for many years neglected to carry out the first of these operations, the natural course would be to examine the Civil Status Registers for complete information as to the movement of the population. Unfortunately, the clearly expressed dispositions laid down with reference to these Registers by our Civil Code, which were a dead letter from 1852, when the Code was promulgated, to 1873, when the Municipal Councils were established, have again fallen into desuetude in a large number of the municipalities of the Republic, which attach little or no importance to this tutelary institution affecting the status, rights, and duties of individuals.

MISSING REGISTERS.

With veritable stupefaction the Government has recently discovered that 72 district municipalities do not keep civil status registers of any description; furthermore, there is reason to believe that in several parishes the books which should record marriages, births, and deaths are also absent.

The want of this information naturally makes still more difficult, if not impossible, any precise computation as to the numerical composition of our population.

According to calculations made in 1896 by an Institute worthy of respect, the population of the Republic in that year would be 4,609,000 inhabitants.

As the Census of 1876 showed a population of 2,669,946 inhabitants, the before-mentioned calculations would imply that the population of the Republic increased in the 20 years 1876-1896 at the rate of 97,003 per annum, which is certainly not the case.

The births in 1877 amounted to 125,783, and the deaths to 50,000. In 1912, according to the data which have been gathered, the births numbered 128,743, or only 2,960 more than 25 years ago, and the deaths 85,862. This induces the assumption that the balance between the natality and the mortality has varied, during more than a third of a century, from 75,086 to 75,783 annually in favor of the population.

This being so, and adopting the higher figure, the population of the Republic in 1896 would only have amounted to 4,185,905, or 424,394 inhabitants less than calculated.

And not even these figures can be accepted as definitive, for they would assume that human existence in our country has developed in a normal and propitious ambient, whereas the fact is that war, revolutions, Indian uprisings, epidemics of all descriptions, and the inhuman conduct of certain eminently disorderly provincial elements have palpably restricted the growth of the population.

No estimate, therefore, which assigns to the Republic a population greater than five millions is admissible, for it cannot in any way be confirmed.

The figures which I have given, and which credit the Republic with a population of approximately 5,000,000, provide an idea of the enormous responsibility which weighs upon the State with respect to the diffusion of primary education and the general culture of the country.

Lacking as we do a Census taken with due regard to scientific precepts it is not easy to determine the number of illiterates in the country, but even without this important information we must arrive at the conviction that public education, in spite of the large sums annually devoted to it, does not develop in harmony and in direct ratio with the increase of the population.

THE NEED FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Given such a state of affairs, and while the public finances are improving, the problem relating to education consists of guaranteeing the results obtained by bettering them, as far as this depends upon the Government, in order to avoid an unprofitable stationariness or a retrogression that would bring about the ruin of public instruction.

The time is past when education was considered a remedy, a panacea, for social infirmities, and this erroneous idea has been replaced by the truer conception which accounts it a powerful and irresistible instrument for the development of the strength and skill of the worker, increasing the range of his intelligence and at the same time providing him with the means of profiting by the deep stream of universal acquired knowledge, whereby labor and industry are rendered so fruitful.

Concurring with these ideas, and actuated by the dogma of true Liberalism, which recognizes that the duty of the State is to develop the conditions of civic activity and incline towards the formation of the individual character in order to prevent opportunity becoming a monopoly and activity being converted into a patrimony of the rich and fortunate, the Government is determined to remove all obstacles in the way of the ample and effective diffusion of primary education in all parts of the Republic, not only by giving more attention to the establishment of elementary schools, but also by creating night schools which shall be in harmony with the needs and the limitations of the poor classes for which they are intended, and in which he who cannot read will learn, while he who can read will learn more and go further.

It is the intention of the Government gradually to open the gates of these schools not only to those who wish to learn, but also to such as are willing to teach what they know.

The social problem of endowing the woman with the means of earning her own living bristles with difficulties, and must be based upon a broad and honorable margin, which signifies a work or occupation of real utility to society, and one for which society shall be willing to pay, and in no case something which implies alms more or less disguised.

DOMESTIC TRAINING SCHOOL.

In pursuance of this ideal the Government has just established in the town of Magdalena the Domestic Training School, wherein instruction will be given to as many as 200 poor girls, of which 200 are to be brought from the provinces.

Although this step that has been taken in the direction of solving the social problem to which I am alluding satisfies immediate necessities, the Government is aware that the action of this education will have to be extended to the provinces, and with this end in view it is proposed to add to the curriculum of the girls' schools in the provincial capitals a complete course of training in the domestic arts, whereby each pupil will acquire the knowledge indispensable for the management of her own home and for service adequately rewarded, with respectable families.

The Government further proposes to establish in the boys' elementary schools courses of practical arts in order that as a result ages the boys may learn to be carpenters, blacksmiths, cabinetmakers, &c., and that they may abandon the prejudice necessary to proceed day life, set defective being condemned as betrayal more respectable.

In the opinion of the Government all these reforms and constitutions of primary instruction can be carried out within the limits of a reasonably planned administrative budget, and without the necessity for augmenting the expenditure under this head beyond £P300,000.

PERUVIAN EXTERNAL DEBT.

On July 1, 1870, the external debt of Peru amounted to the sum of 203,082,818 soles, as follows:—

Ecuador bonds	26,880
Pisco-Ica Railway	1,958,200
Loan of 1870	33,107,600
Loan of 1872	107,155,700
United States Loan	1,000,000
Interest from July 1, 1870, to July 1, 1870:	
Ica Railway bonds	264,660
Bonds of Loan of 1870	13,000,800
Bonds of Loan of 1872	21,848,740
Soles	201,054,540
£	40,210,908

The external debt arising from the loans of 1865, 1870, and 1872 was completely cancelled by virtue of the contract entered into by the Supreme Government with Count Donoughmore, the representative of the bondholders.

By this contract Peru ceded to the bondholders, for the term of 66 years, the following railways:—

Mollendo to Arequipa.
Arequipa to Puno.
Juliaca to Santa Rosa.
Pisco to Ica.
Callao to Chicla.
Lima to Ancon.
Chimbote to Suchimas.
Pacasmayo to Yonan and Guadalupe.
Salaverry to Trujillo and Ascope.
Paita to Piura.

In addition to this concession, the holders of the foreign debt bonds obtained the following:—

(a) Cession of the guano existing in Peruvian territory up to 3,000,000 English tons, which quantity was afterwards reduced to 2,000,000 tons;

(b) The surplus which might remain of 80 per cent. of the guano of the Lobos Islands belonging to Peru, after the liquidation of her account with Chile;

(c) The payment of 33 yearly amounts of £80,000 each, or £2,640,000;

(d) Authority to hypothecate the railways and the guano ceded.

The preceding stipulations were modified, in virtue of Law No. 455 and in conformity with the supreme resolutions of 20th June, 1907, in the following manner:—

1. The 33 yearly payments of £80,000 were reduced to 30;
2. The term of the concessions was extended to 1979;
3. The Peruvian Corporation substituted the bondholders in the contract of 11th January, 1890, and bound itself to construct the Cuzco and Huancayo railways.

As a consequence of the arrangements between Peru and Chile with regard to the external debt of Peru the bondholders received up to 1890 the following sums:—

Gibbs and Sons' deposit	£260,948
Bank of England deposit	800,000
Chilean 4½ per cent. bonds	630,000
	£1,190,948

GUANO EXPORT FIGURES.

In virtue of Clause 21 of the contract of January 11, 1890, the Peruvian Corporation has exported from the Peruvian deposits the following quantities of guano:—

Years.	Tons manifested.
1891 to 1895	166,877
1896 to 1900	122,789
1901 to 1905	850,166
1906 to 1910	882,151
1911 to 1913 (April)	112,932
	1,134,916

The proceeds of the guano sold by the Peruvian Corporation from 1892 to June 30, 1912, amounted to £2,861,099, as follows:—

Years.	Proceeds.

CALL SEAMEN'S BILL DEATH TO DISCIPLINE

Would Enable Unions to Hold Up Ships on Any Pretext, Say Managers.

WHAT MIGHT BE EXPECTED

Capt. Luckhurst Gives an Imaginary Conversation on Board a Fast Passenger Liner.

Capt. Allan Luckhurst, Marine Superintendent of the American, Atlantic Transport, and Red Star Lines, in speaking yesterday of the "Seamen's Union bill," fathered by United States Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, and said to be dictated by Andrew Furuseth, President of the union, said that the chief danger in the bill was that it would do away with all discipline on passenger liners.

"Steamship owners on the Pacific Coast," said Capt. Luckhurst, "are at the present time under the sway of the Seamen's Union, and the delegates can walk on board in San Francisco, Seattle, or any other port and tie up a ship on the slightest pretext. That is the condition Andrew Furuseth wants to bring about in New York and other Atlantic ports. On the Pacific Coast Captains and officers have to handle the crews with gloves, and the men do almost as they like. Sailors and firemen out there have the same fare as the officers—linen and silver on the table and stewards to wait upon them.

"It may seem incredible that a big passenger liner with freight and mails was held up in San Francisco on the point of sailing by a delegate from the Firemen's Union because he contended that their sheets had not been properly laundered, but it is a fact and was brought to the notice of the Senate committee in Washington by the President of the company. After a delay of five hours the Marine Superintendent got the delegate to release the steamer, mark you, by promising that the firemen's sheets should be sent to a different laundry next time in port.

"The aim of Furuseth is to compel the steamship lines to carry two certificated able seamen for each lifeboat on board so that the union will have the power to call the men out any time the delegates think fit and delay the ship's sailing.

"On the Lapland we have sixty lifeboats, and that would mean carrying 120 able seamen, according to the bill, to loaf around the decks until there was a shipwreck, like yellow fever immunes waiting for an epidemic to start work.

"On board ship," said the Captain, "the word of command has to be given quickly and carried out in the same way. There is not time for a seaman to look around and ask the officer why Tom Smith or Bill Jones could not do the job.

"Gilbert never wrote anything funnier in 'Pinafore' than the situation as it is to-day in the mercantile marine on the Pacific Coast, and as it will be here if the union bill passes Congress. Imagine this kind of conversation in the near future on an Atlantic liner:

Chief Officer to passing Quartermaster—Pardon me, Mr. Hardcastle, but if you are going to your cabin, would you kindly request the lamp trimmer to step this way? The starboard sidelight does not burn brightly, and as we are in the track of ships, it might be unpleasant if it went out. Do not disturb him, however, if he is enjoying his after-dinner cigar.

Man nods patronizingly to the C. O. and says he'll see.

Captain of same liner a few minutes later, coming on deck, furiously, to Chief Officer—Why in the name of Mohammed's big black dog haven't you had the decks holystoned to-day? She looks more like a Gowanus Canal gas coal lighter than a passenger liner.

Chief Officer, crushed and humble—I'm sorry, Sir, I mentioned it to Mr. Wilfred Buttles, the bo'sun, this morning, and he replied that the men were taking a course of instruction in the theory of lifesaving at sea from a professor sent by the Seamen's Union from Washington, and could not be disturbed.

Capt. George A. White, President of the Association of Passenger Steamboat Lines of America, said that hitherto steamboats had been constructed with an idea to stability, but if the Union bill went through, they would have to be constructed for carrying lifeboats and accommodating numbers of seamen waiting to be shipwrecked.

"The big passenger carrying steamers on the Lakes," said Capt. White, "will have to go out of business, if they are compelled to carry 100 per cent. lifeboat and two able seamen for each, and this would mean throwing 10,000 men out of employment. As an example, the City of Detroit carries 2,289 passengers in Summer, without the loss of a single life, but under the new bill, she would have to carry passengers with thirty lifeboats and sixty able seamen. The lake and river steamship traffic of the United States is about ninety per cent. of the entire mercantile marine and it would be ruinous to have it tied up by the Seamen's Union Bill, which is what will happen if it becomes law.

"It made me boil over," Capt. White went on, "when I was at Washington to see Andrew Furuseth pointing his finger at United States Senators in the Committee and telling them what to do.

"Here is an example of what might happen to any Ward steamer or other American coastwise trading steamer: Under the new bill any member of the crew can demand his money and leave in a foreign port if he feels so disposed and others are 'obtainable.' I asked Furuseth if the men left an American ship at Havana and no men to replace them could be got under $100 a month wages if he would call that 'obtainable' and he replied, 'I most certainly should,' so you see how impossible it would be for steamship companies to run their vessels under those conditions to even pay expenses."

44 ROADS TO PLEAD FOR HIGHER RATES

Commerce Board's Hearing Begins To-day on Proposed Advance of 5 Per Cent.

AFFECTS 23,000 TARIFFS

Presidents of Big Systems Arrive in Washington—Shipping Interests Oppose Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A small army of railroad officials came to Washington to-night for the preliminary hearings which are to begin to-morrow on the proposed general advance of 5 per cent. of all interstate freight rates on roads east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, involving about 23,000 tariffs. The advances would have become effective on Nov. 15 except for the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission suspending them, pending investigation, until March 12, 1914.

Under the law, when rates are suspended as these have been, the burden is imposed upon the carriers to justify the proposed higher rates. This the forty-four railroads concerned will be prepared to do. The special committees appointed to act for them are confident that the roads' testimony will stand the acid test of analysis and examination both by the commission and representatives of the shippers, the latter of whom will oppose the advances.

Among the railroad officials who arrived here to-night are Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; W. C. Brown, the retiring President of the New York Central; A. H. Smith, senior Vice President of the New York Central, who is expected to succeed Mr. Brown as its President; George Stuart Patterson, General Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad; George M. Schriver, second Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio; Hugh L. Bond, General Counsel of the Baltimore & Ohio; H. C. Wishart, assistant to the Vice President of the New York Central Lines, and C. M. Bunting, Controller of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The hearing is expected to continue two days, unless there is some unexpected development. Then the Commission will adjourn until after Jan. 1 next.

The testimony will be turned over to Louis D. Brandies of Boston, engaged by the commission as its counsel, for his analysis.

The opening statement to-morrow will be made by President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio. Last Spring the railroads appointed a committee of three Presidents, consisting of Mr. Willard, Mr. Brown of the New York Central and Mr. Rea of the Pennsylvania, to take general charge of the case.

Mr. Willard will make an elaborate statement of the situation. This committee also asked Frederick A. Delano, President and receiver of the Wabash, C. H. Markham, President of the Illinois Central, and C. A. Worthington, President of the Chicago & Alton system, to serve as a special sub-committee for the western roads between Buffalo and the Mississippi River. Mr. Delano also will address the commission, followed by George Stuart Patterson, general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

George M. Shriver of Baltimore, Second Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, will make a statement of the condition of the forty-nine big railroads in official classification territory and present tables covering the financial status and income accounts of the New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore & Ohio Roads, these being selected because they were designated by the commission itself as three typical roads in a similar advanced rate hearing before the commission in 1910.

REVIEW RELIEF WORK.

American Committee Sent $31,000 to Aid Balkan War Sufferers.

The final meeting of the American Constantinople Relief Committee, which was formed a year ago to relieve sufferers from the Balkan war, was held yesterday at the home of Oscar S. Straus, the Chairman of the committee. Mr. Straus announced that a total of $31,000 had been sent by the committee to the American Red Cross for the relief of the war sufferers, and that this money had without doubt been the means of saving many human lives. In Salonika, for example, said Mr. Straus, the Rev. E. B. Haskell had been enabled to maintain a bread line in which 2 cents' worth of bread had been given to hundreds of starving persons, chiefly aged men and women and children.

It was also announced that Miss Jillson, an American woman who administered the relief work at Brussa, had been decorated for her services by the Sultan of Turkey.

At the meeting a last subscription of $500 was received. It was given anonymously.

MONEY BILL FACES CLOSE SENATE VOTE

Alignment for Administration Measure Shows 49 For It and 46 For Amendment.

NO REPUBLICAN SUPPORT

Hitchcock Likely to Gain Some Points on Bi-Partisan Votes—Debate Begins To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The long-expected fight in the Senate over the currency reform bills will be begun to-morrow with the chamber almost evenly divided between support of the Owen-Glass bill indorsed by President Wilson, and the nearer approach to the central bank idea embodied in the measure favored by Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska and the five Republicans of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Opposition to the Administration bill within the Democratic Party is at least as strong as was the Democratic opposition to the essential features of the Administration Tariff bill last Summer. There is practically no hope of recruiting strength for the currency measure from the Progressive Republicans, who finally made the passage of the Tariff bill an overwhelming triumph for the President.

The votes in the Committee on Banking and Currency before the White House exerted its authority over the controlling party can be fairly taken as indicating the extent at that time of the support in the Senate for the House bill. Of the seven Democrats on the committee, only four adhered to the provisions of the original measure, and three at first were outspoken in their demand for a bank issue differently controlled, differently owned, and issuing a widely different kind of money. But two of these Democrats quickly yielded to pressure from the White House, leaving Mr. Hitchcock alone in his opposition.

While Mr. Hitchcock is known to have many sympathizers on the Democratic side of the Senate, it is to be expected that the President will hold most if not all of them in line. But even if Mr. Hitchcock remains the only Democrat advocating sweeping amendments to the House bill, the Democratic majority will be narrow. The vacancy caused by the death of the Democratic Senator, Mr. Johnston of Alabama, is still unfilled, and the Democrat elected to succeed the Republican Senator, Mr. Jackson of Maryland, will probably not take his seat until February. This alignment leaves only forty-nine Senators for the House bill as against forty-six for its amendment. A shift of two votes would give the majority to the Republicans.

In the tariff fight there were two Democratic Senators against the Administration bill, where only Mr. Hitchcock can now be counted in the opposition; but it is not to be expected that party lines can be drawn tight on all amendments to be proposed, so that on some votes at least Mr. Hitchcock may expect to lead a bi-partisan majority in favor of modifying the measure.

Many Progressive Republicans supported the Democratic tariff programme, among them Senator La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator Poindexter of Washington, the only Roosevelt Progressive in the Senate.

But the situation is quite otherwise on the currency measure. Progressive Republicans like Mr. Borah of Idaho, Mr. Bristow of Kansas and Mr. Cummins of Iowa, are bitter against the House bill, and it is thought that the rest of the advanced wing of the Republicans will follow them.

Senator Owen will make the opening speech in defense of the slightly modified House bill to-morrow, and other members of the Banking Committee are expected to follow him in set speeches that will take two or three weeks before the amendments are brought forward.

SEEKS MERRITT'S PAPERS.

Receiver for Missing Supervisor May Ask Marshal's Aid.

Benjamin M. Freeman, the receiver appointed to settle the affairs of Supervisor Henry C. Merritt of East Chester, who has disappeared, will apply to Judge Hough to-day in the United States Court for permission to employ counsel to assist him in his investigation.

"If it becomes necessary to take stronger measures to get at Mr. Merritt's private papers in his house," said Mr. Freeman last night, "I will apply for a United States Marshal to assist me. The examiners from the State Controller's office who are working on Mr. Merritt's books in the town office have assured me that they will work in harmony with me."

Persons living in East Chester are angry because the State examiners have refused to give out any information in regard to the case. Some of them believe that political friends of Merritt are delaying the examination.

THE RAILROAD YEAR.

Commerce Commission Shows Dividends in 1911 Best on Record.

In view of the large amount of publicity which has been given to railway misfortunes of various kinds in late years, it is a little surprising to learn from the Interstate Commerce Commission's annual report for the year ended June 30, 1911, which has just been issued, that the average rate of dividends on all of the capital stock of American railways was higher in that year than it had ever been before. Furthermore, despite the number of roads in financial difficulties, a larger proportion of capital stock received dividends in 1911 than in any previous year, not even excepting 1907.

Two-thirds of the outstanding railway stock receives dividends, or a grand total of $5,730,000,000. The railways paid on this stock in 1911 $460,105,000, or an average of 8.03 per cent. Prorated over all stock, the dividends averaged 5.43 per cent, as compared with an even 5 per cent. in 1910 and 4.18 per cent in 1900. Dividend payments were $55,000,000 larger than for any previous year. The average was brought up by the fact that $160,000,000 of stock received dividends of 10 per cent. or more.

Taking the results of the United States' roads as a whole, it appears from the report that the risk of not getting interest on an investment in first mortgage bonds is very slight. For all roads there was a total of $2,634,000,000 of capital stock, or 31¼ per cent. of the total, on which no dividends were paid. Of the funded debt of American roads, excluding only equipment trust obligations, interest was not paid in 1911 on $153,000,000, but this constituted only 1.56 per cent. of the total. How the various security issues ranked in point of safety is shown clearly.

Of the vast total of mortgage bonds, $37,188,000, or only one-half of 1 per cent., did not receive interest in 1911, while 88 per cent. received 4 per cent. or more. Of collateral trust bonds only one-quarter of 1 per cent. of the outstanding failed to receive interest, while of plain bonds, debentures and notes, there was a total of $26,000,000, or 2.84 per cent. of the amount outstanding, that received nothing. Income bonds, interest which is payable only if earned, and in that respect little better than the ordinary preferred stock, made a sorry showing, as $86,000,000, or slightly more than one-third of the aggregate, did not get any return.

While the figures are not exactly the same, the Commission's report for the Eastern District of the United States includes in a general way about the same lines as the official classification territory, in which the carriers are asking for 5 per cent. increase in freight rates. It is interesting to note that while the roads in this district paid $136,000,000 in dividends out of their current income in 1911, they nevertheless, had to draw upon previous surplus for $26,000,000 of their stock payments. In this they were very moderate as compared with the Western district, which drew upon surplus for $122,000,000. In the previous year, as nearly as can be told from a different system of classification followed then, the Eastern roads used nearly $38,000,000 of their previously accumulated surplus to pay dividends.

The average ton mile rate charged the country over was exactly the same in 1911 as in 1902, but in between were several years when the rate was higher. In 1911 the roads averaged 7.5 mills per ton per mile. The Eastern lines got an average of 8.4 and the Western an average of 9.6, the Southern carriers coming between with an average of 7.09 mills.

In the passenger business, as well, the Eastern roads averaged considerably less than those in other sections of the country, a disparity which is in part explained by the enormous amount of commuting business done around Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The average fare paid per mile by passengers in the Eastern district was 1.77 cents, as compared with 2.1 cents in the South and a like amount in the West. The average journey per passenger was twenty-five miles in the East, thirty-five miles in the South, and fifty miles in the West.

Commenting yesterday upon the death of John H. Marble of the Interstate Commerce Commission, President W. G. Brown, who is shortly to lay down his duties with the New York Central in order to get back to an easier life upon the farm, said that it should be warning to Mr. Marble's associates and to the Government itself against overburdening the commission with work. From his observation, Mr. Brown said, every member of the commission was worked far beyond the measure of his strength, and he felt that some way should be found, either by increasing the membership of the commission or by providing more and better help, to relieve the Commissioners of the great amount of detail work imposed upon them.

Mr. Brown's remarks gain force from the study of the report of the commission's activities for a year, as reflected by the latest volume. This contains 700 pages of detailed statistics. The report is put out in new form, with pages twice the size of those used in preceding years.

TO AID WIDOWED MOTHERS.

First of Two Entertainments to be Held at the Astor.

The first of two entertainments for the benefit of the Widowed Mothers' Fund will be given in the Hotel Astor at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The entertainment to-day will consist of dances by professional performers, followed by general dancing until 6 o'clock in the evening. Then the floor will be cleared and prizes will be awarded to the best dancers. Mr. and Mrs. S. Baruch will be the judges. Here is a list of the box holders: Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Lewis Wolff, Mrs. Charles J. Oppenheim, Mrs. Jacob Wertheim, Mrs. Samuel Samuels, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Mrs. R. Fleischmeier, Mrs. A. Stein, Mrs. J. Bloomingdale, Mrs. Kruberg, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Miss Annette Kohn, Mrs. H. Bodenheimer, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheimer, Mrs. Schinasi, and Mrs. M. Friedsam.

The second entertainment on Dec. 8 will consist of moving pictures. The films showing Sarah Bernhardt as Queen Elizabeth will be exhibited.

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REPUBLIC OF PERU—President's Message (Continued.)

ing them into the basis of the great speculation which resulted in the contract of cancellation, Peruvian paper rose to 10.

As a consequence, though no one can accuse Peru of dishonesty or disparage her credit as a nation, the bonds of her loans represented, in 1888 and 1889, only £3,268,832.

The project of adjustment of the external debt was presented for the first time toward the end of 1878, and was even submitted in the form of a Bill for the consideration of the Legislative Chambers, proposing the transference of the State railways for a fixed sum which should be paid in bonds of the external debt at 40, that is to say, with the discount of 60 per cent. at which they were quoted in the European markets.

Putting aside the cost of the railway from Pisco to Ica, which figured as £264,680, the total of the bonds which it was proposed to redeem by means of this operation was £11,600,000.

According to this project the Government was to promote the formation of limited companies which should acquire and exploit each of the existing lines, providing, in addition to the price of the railways, the capital necessary to complete and operate them, which was estimated at £8,560,000.

The following figures give an accurate idea of this vast financial plan:—

Railways.	Bonds in Circulation, £	Admitted at 40 %. £	Effective Capital. £	Total Capital. £
Callao to Oroya	12,000,000	4,800,000	1,200,000	6,000,000
Mollendo to Arequipa, Puno, and Santa Rosa	21,000,000	8,400,000	1,600,000	10,000,000
Pacasmayo to La Vina	3,000,000	1,200,000	300,000	1,500,000
Chimbote to Yuramarca	2,500,000	1,000,000	400,000	1,400,000
Ilo to Moquegua	2,400,000	960,000	40,000	1,000,000
Lima to Chancay	700,000	280,000	20,000	300,000
	41,600,000	16,640,000	3,560,000	20,200,000

The project referred to estimated that the capital for the Pisco-Ica railway should be £800,000, and should be constituted with the bonds of the loan issued for its construction, at issue price, plus 10 per cent. in cash and the remainder in bonds of the external debt taken at 14 per cent.

From what has been explained it follows that in 1878 the value of the State railways, with the exception of the Pisco line, was considered to be £16,640,000.

Deducting from this amount the cost of the line which was destroyed during the war of 1879-81, and adding the cost of the Salaverry Railway (£680,000), and of the Paita-Piura line (£380,000), we obtain the value of all the railways which have been the object of the Peruvian Corporation's negotiation.

Estimate of 1878	£16,680,000
Pisco Railway	264,680
Salaverry Railway	680,000
Paita Railway	380,000
	£17,013,680

If to the price of the railways ceded by Peru to the Peruvian Corporation be added the amounts which Chile has paid to the Corporation on account of the guano, it will be seen that this institution has received in exchange for the bonds representative of the loan of 1870 and 1872 an effective value of £18,204,628, in the following form:—

Value of the Railways	£17,013,680
In Cash	560,948
In Chilean Bonds	630,000
	£18,204,628

Or the equivalent of 55 2-3 per cent. of the nominal value of the loans in question, although, as I have said, these represented in 1888 only £3,268,832 of their original value.

According to the project of adjustment of 1878, Peru, acting as an entirely solvent entity, was to cede to the holders of the bonds of the two loans the railways existing at that date, thereby cancelling absolutely and definitely the whole external debt of Peru, and reserving for herself the enormous nitrate wealth of Tarapaca, which amounted to several millions of pounds sterling, and, in addition, something like 7,000,000 tons of guano, of which the price fluctuated between £8 4s and £12 12s per ton.

A DISASTROUS WAR.

Instead of which, Peru, rendered insolvent by the disasters of the war of the Pacific, contracted in 1890 for the cancellation of her external debt by paying to the bondholders more than 55 per cent. of the nominal value of the loans of 1870 and 1872, delivered over to them 2,000,000 tons of guano, and, at the same time, bound herself to pay them for 30 years an annual sum of £80,000, which amounts to a total payment of £2,400,000.

This enormous difference is not diminished by the fact that the present cession of the railways is for the term of 83 years and not in perpetuity, for according to the project of adjustment of 1878, Peru would be in a position, and possess the means, to construct for account of the State "penetration lines" which would have favored the incipient national industries by cheapening the freights; whereas to-day, lacking funds wherewith to construct such lines, we are left at the mercy of freight rates which are well-nigh prohibitive, and condemned to contemplate the mining and agricultural industries struggling to transport their products to the consuming markets of the coast.

The first project meant the cancellation of all our external debts, while the contract of 1890 deprives Peru of 2,000,000 tons of guano which should have been applied to the national agriculture, burdens the Estimates with £80,000 a year, and in spite of all this leaves pending the claims of Dreyfus and other contractors, which demand the payment of several millions of soles.

A LIST OF LOANS.

In the year 1906, that is to say, a third of a century since the last foreign loan, Peru again knocked at the doors of credit in Europe, issuing bonds for the total of £600,000, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, in order to pay the Banco Aleman Transatlantico the sum of £540,000 advanced to the Government in the form of a loan.

On December 11, 1909, the Government issued a second loan, which amounted to £1,200,000, and with part of which were amortized the loan of £600,000 and the loan of £400,000 effected by the Bank of Peru and London towards the end of 1908.

On April 5, 1910, the Government was compelled to arrange a third loan, which amounted to £840,000, and was specially guaranteed by the proceeds of the alcohol impost. This loan, which bore interest of 6 per cent. per annum, has been paid by the present Administration with the sum of £484,186.3.27.

The loan of 1909, placed at 84 per cent., bears 6¼ per cent. interest with 1¼ per cent. amortization yearly, and is guaranteed by the proceeds of the salt tax created by the law of January 11, 1896. To sum up, there is at present no other foreign debt pending than that which arises out of this last loan, and which amounted on May 31 to £1,187,850.

THE UNLEARNT LESSON.

Social authorities in the rich and fortunate countries which most successfully resist the attacks of adversity in epochs of political, economical, or social distress have recourse, as a means of avoiding the evil, to the method of restoration which consists in returning to the country agitated by such disturbances the customs of prosperous times, improved by imitating those of the freer and more advanced countries.

In Peru, unfortunately, the efforts of the governing class in this direction have not made themselves felt in a practical and energetic manner, and if it is true that the customs of the period of national prosperity have not been improved by the imitation of the habits and principles which regulate the political and administrative life of the countries of advanced civilization, it is also true that the errors into which we fell half a century ago have not been to us a lesson sufficient to guide the public administration in conformity with ideals which led to success and which make nations great.

These reflections occur spontaneously and irrestrainably upon contemplating what is happening with one of the sources of our fiscal wealth—guano, which is exported to fertilize foreign soils and render them productive, while the national agriculture languishes, producing less than we require for our own subsistence.

From the year 1841, when the exportation of guano commenced, to the year 1879, Peru has shipped more than 12,000,000 tons of the precious manure, and the net proceeds to the State of these shipments have been nearly £80,000,000.

How and in what has the public administration invested this enormous sum of money?

Careful and prolonged study of this question, which cannot but perturb the minds of those who seriously concern themselves with public affairs, leads to the conviction that the only justifiable investments are the items which follow:—

Warships "Amazonas," "Apurimac," "America," "Union," "Pilcomayo," "Chanchamayo," "Atahualpa," "Manco-Capac," "Independencia," "Huascar," and 10 other vessels of less importance, value	£1,000,000
Cost of the Penitentiary	176,800
Garden and Palace of the Exhibition	600,000
Balta Bridge	60,000
	£1,836,800

VANISHED MILLIONS.

A difficult if not an insoluble problem is to obtain a detailed account of the way in which the remaining £78,000,000 have been spent.

Financiers, thinkers, and patriots cannot, moreover, understand why, having been in possession of so considerable a sum, Peru should have had recourse to foreign loans for the purpose of building her railways.

Of all the questions which arise day by day in the direction of public affairs none is more delicate and more serious than that which refers to the spending of State moneys, and for that reason it is impossible to believe that so many millions have passed through the fiscal strong boxes without leaving any other trace than that which has been hinted, and which does not explain, but, on the contrary, calls attention to, an enormous deficiency in the administration of the public revenue. To this it is necessary to refer at all times as an example and to teach us how to proceed in future.

This is not an occasion for discussing the railway policy which the Government adopted in 1868-72, and which may have a plausible explanation in the desire to convert a part of the proceeds of the guano into railways intended to open sources of industry in the heart of the Republic; but it is desirable to glance restrospectively at the practical results of this great work and this immense locking-up of capital, now that certain worthy social elements, dazzled by the mirage of great national works, are endeavoring to induce the public administration to carry out the construction of all the railways which the country needs, without pausing to reflect that this demands the outlay of sums of money far superior to the present financial and economical capacity of Peru.

In order to form a correct idea of the magnitude of the obligations into which the State would have to enter in order to construct simultaneously, or successively, the various railroads which are projected, it will suffice to study the estimates for each of these works, remembering that very few of them are calculated to produce a more or less immediate profit.

This problem is the more complex in that some lines are of economical and industrial and others of political and strategical importance, and for this reason it is very difficult to decide which should be constructed first, should the Government possess the funds necessary to deal with them all.

ESTIMATED RAILWAY COSTS.

The appended table, which has been drawn up in accordance with the most recent estimates, gives an idea of the presumptive cost of all the railways of which the construction is projected:—

Railways.	Cost.
Paita to the Maranon	£P4,548,000
Railway to the Ucayali	2,000,000
Branch to the Coast	475,000
Chilete to Magdalena	150,000
Chimbote to Recuay	642,000
Vitor to Mages	81,828
Cusco to Santa Ana	500,000
Oroya to Puerto Wertheman	3,388,200
Electric traction of same	864,800
Huancayo to Ayacucho	1,825,000
Branch to Huancavelica	202,800
Tirapata to the Madre de Dios	2,500,000
Queruvilca railway	440,000
Sayan to Oyon and Checras	400,000
Hatunhuasi to Pachacayo	150,000
	£P17,678,628

If to the total cost of the 14 railways above mentioned be added the amount required for irrigation works, the grand total represented by the realization of these works will be:—

Railways	£P17,678,628
Irrigation	2,000,000
	£P19,678,628

Adding to this sum the present amount of the internal and floating debts and the obligations entered into, which is £P6,926,718, the general debt would reach £P26,600,841, which would require a loan of more than £P28,600,000 to confront the financial situation that would be created by this enormous outlay.

Such being the case, it is only by doubling its present revenue that the country could annually cover the service of interest and amortization of a loan of the amount mentioned, which service would amount to over £P1,700,000, or almost half the present revenue of the Republic.

It is Utopian to suppose that, having lost her guano and nitrate deposits, and contracted debts which amount to nearly £P6,000,000, Peru could carry out in the more or less near future all the lines projected, however desirable and necessary they may be.

A Government truly honorable and patriotic will prefer, in all circumstances and without the slightest hesitation, to reject the applause of its contemporaries when it sees the people cursing the lack of foresight of its rulers and bewailing the oppressive increase of taxation.

PERUVIAN INTERNAL DEBTS.

In 1878 the internal debt amounted to 17,465,064 soles, or, at exchange, 27d, to £1,064,815.

In consequence of the military disasters of 1879 to 1881 all the administrative services were, as was inevitable, interrupted, and amongst them the service of the internal debt.

The laws of June 12 and October 31, 1889, recognised and ordered the consolidation, with some exceptions, of all the debts pending since the year 1869 and those contracted up to 1886.

The debt consolidated in conformity with the law of June 12, 1889, ceased to be amortized from the year 1894, and for this reason there have been in circulation since that date bonds which represent a value of £2,660,645.

The law of December 17, 1898, created the public debt paper, without interest, but amortizable from a fund which was not to descend below £25,000 per annum, and was to be included without fail in the General Estimates of the Republic.

In accordance with this last law the following bonds have been issued from 1899 to December 31, 1912:—

From 1899 to 1903	£P907,020
From 1904 to 1908	2,722,090
From 1909 to 1912	752,615
	£P4,381,725

The amortizations effected from 1900 to date are as follows:—

1900 to 1904	£P630,695
1905 to 1909	1,694,245
1910 to 1913	991,285
	£P3,316,225

Issue	£P4,381,725
Amortization	3,316,225
In circulation up to August 13, 1912	£P1,065,500

Owing to the financial project brought forward by the previous Administration, the issues of internal debt bonds were suspended, recognized credits to the total of £P238,497 6s 10d remaining unpaid, as stated in the Presidential Message of October 4, 1912.

The liquidation of quit rents and chaplaincies effected in September, 1906, created a balance against the State of £P200,501.0.94

The sums amortized up to September, 1912, were 88,129.7.86

£P112,371.8.58

The interest on this account amounted in October of last year to £P165,888.6.42.

Since 1898 the general Estimates of the Republic have set aside annually the sum of £25,000 for the service of the national debt and a further sum of £26,000 for the service of interest on the Consolidated debt.

The fiscal paper is at present quoted at the following prices:—

Internal Consolidated Debt	£P13.8.00 for each £100
National Amortization Debt	8.8.00 for each £100

In spite of the smallness of the sum set aside for the annual service of this dual debt, the quotations would have been less depressed had it not been for the large amounts issued to effect the following payments:—

Quit rents and Chaplaincies	£P100,520.9.54
Watson Nitrate certificates	312,106.4.80
	£P412,627.4.34
Payment to the Guano Consignment Company of the United States	£P1,477,088.7.42
Year 1907	£P1,477,088.7.42
Payments for National Patronage endowments in 1910 and 1912	£P192,604.0.00
In 1912 the following payments were also effected:—	
Special consolidated debt bonds and scrip, plus interest	41,476.0.00
Canevaro credit	206,000.0.00
Bills on the Guano Consignment Company of the United States	10,866.0.00
Idem Idem	20,066.4.17
	£P470,974.4.77

PROPOSED BONDS CONVERSION.

The low quotation of this debt, which abroad cannot be satisfactorily explained in view of the economic and financial situation of Peru, has during recent years caused the good name of the country to suffer, and this is sufficient to justify the Government's plan to withdraw the paper from the market, in order to do away with all motives for disparaging the credit of the Republic.

Convinced of the desirability of this operation, the Government considers it necessary to proceed to convert the internal debts in the following manner:—

Consolidated bonds:	
£2,660,645 at 14¼	£P885,703.5.25
Amortizable bonds:	
£1,184,210 at 10	118,421.0.00
Quit-rents and chaplaincies and interest and recognized credits:	
£P511,757.6.10 at 10	51,175.7.61
	£550,890.2.86

The necessity of paying all the pending debts and of satisfying the obligations entered into is imperative, for in no other way can the credit of the nation be preserved.

These debts are well known to the Honorable Chamber, and consist of the following items:—

Deficit from the Budgets from 1908 to 1911	£P481,034.0.00	
Debts of the Ministries to December 31, 1912	245,034.6.49	
Puch & Co.'s claim	180,000.0.00	
Schneider & Co.'s account	251,868.4.42	
Banka loan	489,800.0.00	
Loan from National Tax-Collecting Company	1,245,000.0.00	
Contracts of Ministry of War and Marine	1,290,685.0.00	
Post Office debts	88,015.2.41	
Sum for The Hague judgment	1,000,000.0.00	
Various laws in force	58,055.5.00	
Restoration to Treasury of the sums paid to the Banks	175,000.0.00	
	£P5,853,992.8.32	

The internal and floating debts and the obligations entered into raise the debts of the National Treasury to the sum of £P5,904,888.1.18.

ECONOMIC REFORMS.

A careful study of the administrative manifestation of the economic management of previous years, and in particular of the management of the last 10 months, has put the Government in a position to draw up the General Estimates Bill which has already been submitted for the consideration of the Honorable Legislative Chambers.

Without losing sight of the original, eminently economic signification of the Estimates, and in conformity with the mechanism of satisfying the true needs of the State, the Government has also considered the political and juridical aspect of this work, which enters into various important questions that affect the regular progress of the administration and the general progress of the country.

Though obliged to effect suppressions which may harmonize with the growing exigencies of public affairs, the Government has endeavored not to alter fundamentally anything that is established, fearing that any innovation may produce effects which are not easy to foresee.

There are suppressions, nevertheless, such as that which refers to the gratuity established by supreme resolution of 28th January, 1896, in favor of the Customs employes of Callao, and which was afterward extended to the employes of the other Customs Houses of the Republic, that the Government has considered necessary, yielding to motives of a high order connected with the honor of the country and a proper and equitable administration.

If it is an indispensable condition of a good financial system to take precautions against the growth of the spirit of fiscalism which sees only the immediate interests of the State and usually ignores those of the contributors, it is from all points of view inadmissible to introduce strict private interest into public affairs, and is calculated to create disturbances of various kinds in the normal progress of the fiscal administration.

After what has been explained all argument to the contrary would appear to be untenable, the more so when it is remembered that the Customs House bounty is of a progressive character, increasing each year beyond what may be considered a reasonable sum.

There is therefore no plausible reason for maintaining in favor of the Customs House employes an exception in every way at variance with equity and with administrative convenience.

This, however, is certainly not the case with relation to the employes of the Ministries of the Treasury, Government, Foreign Affairs and "Fomento," and to the claim which for years has been put forward in their favor for recognition that the posts which they occupy are not, as regarded by the law of 30th April, 1873, mere commissions.

CLAIMS OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

To declare by legislative mandate that the offices of all the Ministries are titulary is an act of elementary justice, and it is really desirable from the point of view of the public that the nation's servants should be protected in this way.

The Government further considers that the only way of avoiding the access to the public offices of favored mediocrities and routinists is to recognise in favor of the servants who are known to be clever and honorable the rights which the existing laws concede to the employes of the Ministries of Justice and War.

Only by guaranteeing to the servants of the nation a provision for their honored and tranquil old age, and the assurance that when they die their families will be able to count upon the means of subsistence, can the State hope to secure good workers from the moral and intellectual point of view.

By means of the following tables the Honorable Representatives will be able to appreciate the numerical difference between the Estimates of 1912, which were prorogued until the present year, and the project of Estimates put forward by the Treasury Minister:—

REVENUE.

Sources.	Budget of 1912.	Budget for 1914.	Decreases.	Increases.
Maritime Customs Houses	1,201,562.0.62	1,305,112.0.00	..	103,549.9.38
Fluvial, Ltd.	233,000.0.00	200,000.0.00	33,000.0.00	..
Taxes	670,450.0.00	730,428.0.00	..	59,978.0.00
Monopolies	688,495.0.00	740,708.0.00	..	52,213.0.00
Fiscal wharves	22,938.1.10	3,312.0.00	19,626.1.10	..
Various revenues	175,410.0.00	219,776.0.00	..	44,366.0.00
Telegraphs	80,000.0.00	85,606.0.00	..	5,606.0.00
Post Offices	96,800.0.00	129,019.0.00	..	32,219.0.00
Wireless telegraphy	2,114.5.51	2,118.9.00	..	4.49
Peruvian Corporation	12,000.0.00	12,000.0.00	..	..
Deposits and consignments	6,000.0.00	6,780.0.00	..	780.0.00
Cereal deposits, Bellavista	10,700.0.00	14,589.0.00	..	3,889.0.00
Explosives	2,562.0.00	2,562.0.00	..	..
Education funds	161,384.9.88	145,843.8.21	15,513.1.67	..
	£P3,313,396.7.11	3,547,836.8.21	68,141.2.77	302,581.3.87

According to the figures given above, the estimate of the revenue of the coming year shows an increase of £P234,440.1.10 over the revenue which was estimated for 1912.

The sources which are calculated to produce less than in 1912 are the Fluvial Customs Houses, the wharves, and the education funds, while the sources which it is estimated will produce more are the maritime Customs, taxes, monopolies, various revenues, telegraphs, post offices, deposits and consignments, Bellavista cereal deposits and wireless telegraphy.

In figures the result is as follows:—

Exc

Wm. A. Read & Co.
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Travelers Letters of Credit

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BANKERS
11, 13, 15, 17, AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for investors, also carried on liberal terms.
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issued, available the world over.

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J. S. Bache & Co.
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MEGARGEL & CO.
BANKERS
35 Pine Street New York

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

If the stock market as a whole, at the present level of prices, has discounted what is adverse in the situation that fact is by no means generally recognized in the financial community. The course of prices must be judged in the light of the prevalence of much pessimism among Stock Exchange traders as well as in the light of the more impersonal factors which enter into the situation. Only a month ago nearly as much business was done on the Stock Exchange in a single day as was done all last week. Trading fell to the lowest volume recorded since the middle of July and during many hours of last week the market was stagnant. Prices, measured by the general level of quotations, rose a little on two days out of the six and declined a little on the other four. The net result for the week, a decline of about half a point in the average price of fifty issues, was perhaps as much the product of the prevailing bearishness among traders as of any larger influence which was dicussed as the stock market dragged itself through the week. That decline might be attributed to a variety of other influences, to distrust caused by the facts which were brought out by the Frisco investigation, to uneasiness over the Mexican situation, or to the increasing signs of trade recession, but the trouble would be that any or all of these, if they were really the dominant influence, might be expected to have brought about a larger change in the level of prices than that which actually occurred. It has seemed necessary, in fact, on many occasions recently to account for the market's action by the assumption that it had already discounted the expected influence of such adverse factors as have for some time been matters of common discussion. This, however, is not an assumption which many traders are at the moment disposed to accept. Under the circumstances the small declines of recent days during a period of extreme dullness are not in themselves sufficient to controvert the view which a few observers of financial affairs have recently been disposed to express, namely, that Wall Street has anticipated the very events which are now occurring in other quarters. This idea finds, perhaps, more adherents outside of Wall Street than in it. Expression was given in trade circles last week to the view that general business is now being subjected to the setback which Wall Street has been experiencing in recent months. Among the few in the financial district who adopt this same estimate of Wall Street's present position are some who went so far last week as to predict that great improvement in the volume of security trading would not have to be very long awaited. But such optimistic expressions along this line as one is now hearing in Wall Street are scarcely more than a leaven in a vast mass of pessimism.

Even at the expense of much repetition it is worth while for all interested to bear constantly in mind, in respect to the general trade position, with particular reference to its further influence upon the securities markets, that there has been no sign of overexpansion in manufacturing, but to the contrary, that production has been kept unusually close to the actual requirements. The head of an important commercial house pointed out last week that, so far as his experience went, and it is very wide, stocks of dry goods, relatively to actual current demands, were never as small as they are at present. In the copper trade stocks of the metal are very much smaller than they were a year ago, and in the steel trade, according to authoritative organs of that industry, producers and jobbers have been running so close to the demands of actual consumption that unsold supplies have become very small. Such facts are as important as an element in judging the outlook at large as the extent of the present curtailment of production in certain important lines. Certainly they are essential in any estimate of the duration of the slowing down which is now under way.

It is because a somewhat parallel situation exists in the securities markets themselves that the even tenor of the stock market was not disturbed last week by the wanton circulation of rumors of many impending failures. So quickly did these rumors subside when the Stock Exchange announced its desire to have these reports traced to their source that it was a fair inference that they had no basis at all in most cases, and very little in any. But unfounded as they were they would almost certainly have caused disturbance had the stock market been in an extended position. If there is any overextension it is much more likely to be for the short than for the long account, as the idleness of most Stock Exchange houses during recent months must pretty well indicate. Even under such circumstances the stock market is not free, of course, from the danger of further depression should any unexpected adverse factor present itself of sufficient importance to override the present relatively light demand for stocks. On the other hand, it is a situation which leaves the stock market more or less indifferent to those unfavorable factors which through long discussion have lost all appearance of novelty.

Under the circumstances it was perhaps natural that matters which interested Wall Street last week were discussed with relatively little association with the stock market itself. There were one or two matters which it was unfortunate that the financial community was called upon to discuss at all. Prominent among these stands out the facts which were brought out in the Frisco investigation. It is well, however, that those facts have been clearly brought out if for no other reason than that they may be saliently presented as things to be avoided in the future. A closer watch on their property by the stockholders themselves doubtless would have prevented at least some of the transactions which are now coming under censure because of their having been made the medium of large personal profits by some of the road's Directors. As it is the feeling prevailed last week that the facts brought into clear relief by this investigation—they had long been matters of general knowledge in the financial community—will strengthen sentiment in favor of the enforcement of greater publicity in respect to financial operations of the railroads. The ill days which have come upon the New Haven are in some ways being associated in the public mind with the plight in which the 'Frisco system now finds itself as a cause for distrusting securities. There is need of discrimination, which unfortunately the public cannot be counted upon to display to as great an extent as needed in drawing inferences from the misfortunes which have been encountered by these railroads. Such things make progress from depression in the security market slower than it need be.

Quite possibly the stock market will take very little present heed of the fact, but to-day will mark interesting stages in two matters of country-wide importance. The Interstate Commerce Commission will hear to-day the outline of the railroads' arguments in support of their application for a 5 per cent. increase in their freight rates, and the Senate will open debate on the currency bills which have come to it from the committee which divided on the bill which was sent up from the House. It is now definitely accepted that the present special session will merge into the regular session before there will be any chance to complete the Senate's debate on the currency question. The discussion of this most important matter will be interrupted by the convening of the regular session which has work already mapped out for it and consideration of the currency measure will necessarily go over into the new year. Fortunately, any delay which this may involve will be more than compensated for by the chance which will thus be presented for further improvement in this most important proposal of law. So far as the railroads' rate increase application is concerned they and the financial community are hopeful that the Commerce Commission will act favorably upon it. The current showing of the railroads is looked upon as strongly supporting the railroads' contention that they are entitled to higher rates. The financial delinquencies of a few should not be made to weigh against the legitimate claims of the great majority.

Of the money market situation it may be said that this centre is in an unusually strong position. This week will see the preparations for the Dec. 1 disbursements, which, according to present indications, can be provided for with very little inconvenience to the market. The placing last week of the new issue of New Haven notes will lessen the burden which the paying off of the $40,000,000 notes of that road, which mature on Dec. 1, will put upon the money market. With the exception of this New Haven issue there are no known important payments to be made on that day outside of the regular interest and dividend disbursements. One of the signs of the times in respect to the money market is seen in the great ease with which the New Haven notes were placed, and a reflection of the investment situation, more strictly speaking, was found in the very ready response which was made to the offering of the New York Connecting Railway bonds, an issue guaranteed by both the New Haven and the Pennsylvania. These forty-year bonds were offered on a 4.80 per cent. basis and were all disposed of by the bankers offering them within twenty-four hours of their announcement. Such incidents help to relieve the monotony of a very quiet general bond market, and point, perhaps, to the approach of the much wider demand for bonds which some have been expecting to develop in the not distant future.

BERLIN QUIET; MONEY EASY.

Speculation Contracted—Wait for New Factors to Improve Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The Boerse was extremely quiet all week, but fairly firm. Saturday brought a slight strengthening, due chiefly to an improvement on the German iron market and increasing easiness of money.

Krupps' declaration of a dividend of 14 per cent. against 12 per cent. last year had no apparent effect.

The market is still entirely in the hands of professionals. Easiness of money is due chiefly to the immensely contracted speculation and consequent small demands.

Reports of an approaching financial stringency in Russia reacted unfavorably here, where investors are heavily interested in Russian securities.

There is no reason to expect an early betterment unless some entirely unlooked for factor develops.

DEPRESSION IN PARIS.

Uncertainty as to Mexico and French Loan Unfavorable Factors.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The bugbear of the Bourse last week was the attitude of the Budget Commission regarding the French loan—opposition to the Government's proposals having paralyzed the markets, especially as no external stimulus came from Wall Street, obsessed with the Mexican situation, or from London, preoccupied with its own troubles.

The quiet opening at the beginning of the week was not surprising, in view of the completion of settlement arrangements. Mexican securities fell on account of disquieting rumors, but the strong New York bank statement and the ease of money conditions in the United States were favorable influences. Coppers fluctuated; Rio Tintos strengthened on confirmation of the report that the strike at Huelva was ended, and closed the week nineteen points down on account of the fall in the price of copper in London. French rentes fell on fears of a miners' strike in the North. At the close general weakness was manifest, and the tone was one of depression on account of the vote of the Budget Commission and fears of a long-drawn and acrimonious discussion in the Chamber, the Opposition being inspired by political motives due to the nearness of the elections.

LONDON MARKET STAGNANT.

But Operators Hope to See the End of the Depression This Week.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Last week apathy and stagnation ruled the London stock markets, and similar conditions are reported from Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. A twofold excuse is given for the prevailing depression: The Mexican uncertainty, which numbs New York, and the pending French loan, which keeps Paris back. Old Stock Exchange members cannot recall a period of gloom so prolonged and so intense; but the end is believed to be in sight.

Saturday found the markets more cheerful, although, apart from home railways and rubber, there was no appreciable increase in the volume of business. This, it is hoped, will be remedied when the new account opens this week. If no setback of importance occurs between now and Tuesday the bulls will be well on top, and this should help the expected revival.

WEEK'S CURB MARKET.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 22, 1913, with price changes for the week were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
800	Anglo-Am. Oil	22½	22½	22¾	— ¾
9,200	Brit.-A. Tob.	24⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— 1
900	B.-A. T., new	24¾	23¾	23¾	— 1⅛
90	Con. Rub. Tire	33	33	33	— 2
10	L. V. C. S. Co.	100	100	100	—17
800	M. of A., new	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
5,500	*Moab. Oil Co.	23	19½	19⅝	— 5⅛
475	Pueblo S. & R.	27⅜	25⅜	25⅝	— 8
25	R. & H. Corp.	100	140	100	..
6,500	Riker & Heg. Corp., new	7⅛	6¾	7	..
600	Savoy Oil	6¾	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
405	Stan. Oil, N. J.	385	370	376	— 1
450	Tob. Prod. pf.	84½	83	84¼	+ ¼
3,510	Un. C. S. w.i.	88¾	87	87	— 2
154	U. S. L. & H. new	5	4½	4¾	— ¼
160	U. S. L. & H. pf. new	25	17	25	— 1
25	Willys Overl'd	61	61	61	— 1

RAILROADS.

16	Am. L. & T.	338	340	— 19	
1,100	Man. Transit.	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16	— ⅛

MINING.

4,000	*Ariz. Beim't.	5	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
500	*Beaver Con.	33	33	33	..
14,200	*Big Four	10	9	10	..
1,950	Braden Cop.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	— ¼
350	Brit. Col. C.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
1,000	Buff. Mines.	2	1⅞	2 15-16	—1-16
1,200	*Butte & L.	34	33	33	— 1
500	Butte & N.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+1-16
1,800	*Can. G. Silv.	10	15	15	..
10,800	*Carib. Cobalt	61	58	60	— 1
5,000	*C. O. D. Con.	4	4	4	+ ⅛
2,000	*Comb. Frac.	4½	4	4	..
500	Con. Ariz. S.	5-16	¼	¼	..
1,000	Con. Cop. M.	2 7-16	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
200	Crown Res.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 15-16	..
1,100	Dav.-D. Cop.	2 13-16	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
9,000	*Dia. Blk. B.	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
400	El Paso, new	3	2⅞	3	..
17,200	*Ely Consol.	2½	2⅛	2⅛	..
1,375	First N. Cop.	2⅜	2	2	— ⅛
400	*Florence	23	22	22	..
4,000	Gold Hill Con.	3-16	3-16	3-16	..
2,730	Goldf. Con.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+1-16
6,000	*Greenw. Cop. M. & S.	6	6	6	+ 1
100	Iron Blossom.	118	118	118	..
3,500	*Jumbo Ext.	9½	8	9	..
3,500	*Jim Butler.	73½	70	70	..
4,000	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4 7-16	4 7-16	..
2,400	La Rose C.	1 15-16	1 13-16	1¾	+1-16
1,000	M. Val. new	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8,550	McK.-Darragh	1⅝	1 1-16	1¼	—1-16
200	M. C. of A.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	—1-16
96	Mont. Tonopah	96	96	96	..
7,400	*Nevada Hills	52	46	49	+ 3
700	*N. Utah B.	50	50	50	+ 5
600	Nipissing M.	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
650	N. Butte Dev.	⅞	3-16	¾	..
500	Ohio Copper.	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
100	Rescue Eula.	10	10	10	..
1,300	Stewart Min.	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16	—1-16
10,600	*Tonopah Mer.	59	56	56	— 1
7,400	Tonopah Ext.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	..
335	Ton. M. of N.	5¼	4 11-16	5¼	+7-16
300	Tularosa	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3,900	W. End Cons.	1 11-32	1 3-16	1 7-32	—1-16
9,000	*West Sl. Ex.	5	4	5	— 5
7,000	*Wett. Sil. M.	8	7	8	..
200	Yukon Gold.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	+1-16

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$2,000	Adams Exp. col. 4s	74½	74½	74½	..
3,000	Braden C. 6s	135	135	135	—21
5,000	Mason Val. 6s	65	60	60	—22
6,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅝
12,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
5,000	St. L. & S. F. & N. W. 5s	102¾	102¼	102¼	— ⅛

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
Nov. 17	96¾	96¼	..	..
Nov. 18	96⅝	95⅞	98⅝	98⅛
Nov. 19	95⅞	95⅝	98⅛	98⅛
Nov. 20	96¼	95⅞	99¼	98⅞
Nov. 21	96¼	95⅝	99	98½
Nov. 22	96⅝	95⅝	98⅝	98¼
Week's range	96⅝	95⅝	99⅛	98¼

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.	—July— High.	Low.
Nov. 17	87½	86¼	92	91¼	89¼	88⅝
Nov. 18	86½	85⅝	91⅝	90⅜	88⅝	87⅞
Nov. 19	86¼	85¼	90⅝	89⅝	88⅛	87⅜
Nov. 20	86⅜	86¼	91¼	90⅜	88⅝	88¼
Nov. 21	86⅞	86¼	90⅝	90¼	88⅛	87⅝
Nov. 22	86½	86¼	90⅜	90	87⅝	87½
Week's range	87½	85¾	92	90	89¼	87½

CORN.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.	—July— High.	Low.
Nov. 17	72⅛	71¼	71⅞	71¼	71	70½
Nov. 18	71⅝	70½	71½	70⅝	70⅝	69⅞
Nov. 19	71⅜	70⅝	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝	69⅞
Nov. 20	71⅜	71	71⅝	70⅞	70⅝	70¼
Nov. 21	71½	70¼	71½	70¼	70½	69⅞
Nov. 22	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	69⅝	69¼
W'k's ran.	72⅜	70¼	71⅞	70⅛	71	69¼

OATS.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.	—July— High.	Low.
Nov. 17	39¾	38⅞	42⅞	42¼	42⅝	42⅛
Nov. 18	39	38⅜	42⅝	42¼	42¼	41⅝
Nov. 19	38⅝	38¼	42⅛	41⅞	41⅝	41⅛
Nov. 20	38⅝	38¼	42⅛	42	41⅝	41⅛
Nov. 21	38⅜	37⅞	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	41⅛
Nov. 22	38¼	37⅝	41⅞	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛
W'k's ran.	39¾	37⅜	42⅞	41⅝	42⅝	41¼

Provisions.

LARD.

	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
Nov. 17	10.97	10.92	11.17	11.12
Nov. 18	10.92	10.90	11.12	11.07
Nov. 19	11.05	11.00	11.25	11.12
Nov. 20	11.07	10.97	11.27	11.17
Nov. 21	10.90	10.90	11.10	11.05
Nov. 22	10.85	10.80	11.10	11.05
Week's rangs	11.07	10.80	11.27	11.05

RIBS.

	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
Nov. 17	11.05	10.95	11.17	11.07
Nov. 18	10.97	10.95	11.07	11.02
Nov. 19	11.10	11.00	11.22	11.10
Nov. 20	11.12	11.00	11.27	11.15
Nov. 21	11.00	11.00	11.17	11.05
Nov. 22	10.90	10.85	11.05	11.00
Week's range	11.12	10.85	11.27	11.00

PORK.

	—Jan.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
Nov. 17	20.75	20.65	20.75	20.50
Nov. 18	20.67	20.60	20.67	20.60
Nov. 19	20.97	20.70	20.95	20.67
Nov. 20	21.00	20.82	21.02	20.82
Nov. 21	20.97	20.75	20.90	20.65
Nov. 22	20.70	20.65	20.65	20.57
Week's range	21.00	20.60	21.02	20.50

COTTON.

	—Dec.— High.	Low.	—Mar.— High.	Low.	—May— High.	Low.
Nov. 17	13.58	13.39	13.45	13.18	13.38	13.15
Nov. 18	13.47	13.31	13.28	13.10	13.22	13.05
Nov. 19	13.41	13.30	13.23	13.18	13.19	13.10
Nov. 20	13.42	13.22	13.23	13.03	13.15	13.00
Nov. 21	13.30	13.10	13.09	12.88	13.07	12.86
Nov. 22	13.25	13.15	13.08	12.90	13.01	12.85
Wk's r.	13.58	13.10	13.45	12.88	13.38	12.85

DISMISSES LABOR LAW CASE

Court Says Statute Doesn't Cover Women in Hotel Laundry.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 23.—Justice of the Peace Charles F. Gittens of this place dismissed yesterday an action to test the labor law regarding the hours of employment for women, which was brought by the State against the J. J. Lannin Company, proprietors of the Garden City Hotel. He holds that the laundry run by the hotel is not a factory, and that the law does not apply, therefore, to the women who work in it.

The action was based on an inspection of the laundry made by Joseph J. Orme, a representative of the State Labor Department, on Sunday, Aug. 31. The Inspector found that Lizzie Slamkoosky of Roslyn, L. I., was working at a mangle, and he alleged that this violated Section 77, Sub-Division 3, of the labor law, which provided that no woman should work more than six days or fifty-fours hours a week in a factory. The Justice held the laundry did not come under the provisions of the law, as there was no evidence to show that any work was done in it except for the hotel. This made it a private concern, he said. It is said the case will be appealed.

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve increased	£218,000
Notes reserved increased	260,000
Notes in circulation decreased	98,000
Public deposits increased	984,000
Other deposits decreased	157,000
Government securities decreased	5,000
Other securities increased	629,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£36,820,482	£37,405,154	£30,808,215
Reserve	26,827,000	27,038,059	28,817,810
Notes res.	25,341,000	20,320,450	25,772,405
Res. to liab.	55%	50⅝%	51%
Circulation	28,403,000	28,277,056	28,501,405
Public dep.	10,011,000	18,883,039	12,518,407
Other dep.	38,247,000	40,635,513	39,067,004
Gov. secur.	11,785,000	15,034,576	14,438,210
Other secur.	27,987,000	31,070,772	28,070,502

The more important items at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1913	£30,820,482	£26,827,000	£27,987,000
1912	37,405,154	27,038,059	31,070,772
1911	30,808,215	20,817,810	28,070,502
1910	35,501,024	25,888,064	27,510,260
1909	35,345,150	25,361,069	22,906,803
1908	35,501,990	25,818,570	28,184,018
1907	30,485,751	19,915,401	34,936,372

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	P. C.		P. C.
1913	55	1907	38¾
1912	50⅝	1906	40⅞
1911	51	1905	41⅛
1910	51⅛	1904	50⅞
1909	54⅛	1903	49⅞
1908	52⅝	1902	45⅝

Bank of France.

	Francs.
Gold holdings increased	2,851,000
Silver holdings increased	2,174,000
Notes in circulation decreased	52,675,000
General deposits increased	9,400,000
Bills discounted decreased	57,050,000
Treasury deposits increased	27,325,000
Advances decreased	1,575,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold	3,526,065,000	3,222,775,000	3,213,570,000
Silver	840,155,000	751,375,000	800,750,000
Circ'n	5,670,171,000	5,440,027,575	5,240,009,835
Gen. dep.	647,750,000	679,742,186	610,145,463
Bills dis.	1,402,307,000	1,671,958,124	1,289,420,834
Tr. dep.	295,548,000	315,109,071	881,824,542
Adv'nc's	742,985,000	709,688,106	659,914,132

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows:

	Gold. Francs.	Silver. Francs.	Circulation. Francs.
1910	3,295,025,000	853,175,000	5,229,023,730
1909	3,577,050,000	806,875,000	5,144,190,510
1908	3,354,308,801	892,443,075	4,928,539,470
1907	2,709,220,106	944,145,023	4,817,891,990

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Nov. 17	2½@3½	3½	5 @5½	4½@5	4½@5
Nov. 18	2½@3	3	5 @5½	4½@5	4½@5
Nov. 19	2½@3	2½	4½@5	4½@5	4½@5
Nov. 20	2½@3	2½	4½@5	4½@5	4½@5
Nov. 21	2½@3	2½	4½@5	4½@5	4½@5
Nov. 22	2½	2½	4½@5	4½@5	4½@5

Week's Range.—On call, 2½@3½; renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 4½@5½; ninety days, 4½@5; six months, 4½@5.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 4@6; renewal rate, 5¾, sixty days, 5¾@6; ninety days, 5½@6; six months, 5½@5¾.

Year to Date.—On call, 1@10; renewal rate, 2¾; sixty days, 2½@6; ninety days, 3½@6; six months, 3¾@6¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@9; renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 2@6¾; ninety days, 2½@6¾; six months, 3@6.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London.— Short.	4 Months.	Ber- lin.	Paris.
Nov. 17	4½@4 15-16	4⅝@4 15-16	4½	3½
Nov. 18	5	5	4½	3½
Nov. 19	5	5	4½	3½
Nov. 20	5	5	4½	3½
Nov. 21	5	5	4½	3½
Nov. 22	5	5	4½	3½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Oct. 2, 1913
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	5½	Oct. 27, 1913
Bank of Holland	5	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	6	Nov. 15, 1912
Bank of Italy	5½	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Aug. 14, 1913
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5	Jan. 9, 1908
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 23, 1912
Bank of Denmark	6	July 2, 1913
Bank of Bengal	7	Nov. 13, 1913
Bank of Bombay	5	Oct. 31, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	—Demand. High.	Low.	Close.	60 Days Cable. Close.	Close.
Nov. 17	$4.8550	$4.8535	$4.8550	$4.81	$4.8595
Nov. 18	4.8560	4.8540	4.8560	4.81	4.8590
Nov. 19	4.8590	4.8550	4.8555	4.81	4.8605
Nov. 20	4.8555	4.8540	4.8540	4.8125	4.8590
Nov. 21	4.8545	4.8535	4.8545	4.8125	4.8590
Nov. 22	4.8555	4.8550	4.8550	4.8125	4.8590

Week's Range.—Demand, $4.85355@$4.8560; sixty days, $4.81@$4.8125; cable, $4.8590@$4.8605.

Same Week Last Year.—Demand, $4.8475@$4.8505; sixty days, $4.8050@$4.8075; cable, $4.8530@$4.8550.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8480@$4.8790; sixty days, $4.8050@$4.8370; cable, $4.8540@$4.8865.

Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.8475@$4.8785; sixty days, $4.8050@$4.8495; cable, $4.8530@$4.8820.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Nov. 17	Par	*25c	Par	*40c
Nov. 18	Par	*25c	*10c	*20c
Nov. 19	Par	*10c	*10c	*20c
Nov. 20	Par	*10c	Par	*10c
Nov. 21	Par	*5c	Par	Par
Nov. 22	Par	*5c	Par	Par

*Premium.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M. Pf.
Nov. 17	25 31½	20 50½
Nov. 18	25 32	20 50½
Nov. 19	25 32¼	20 51½
Nov. 20	25 32½	20 50½
Nov. 21	25 32½	20 51
Nov. 22	25 32½	20 51

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
Nov. 17	77 9	76 4½	27¼
Nov. 18	77 9	76 4½	27⅜
Nov. 19	77 9	76 4½	27¼
Nov. 20	77 9	76 4½	27
Nov. 21	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16
Nov. 22	77 9	76 4½	26⅝

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Nov. 17	6.20	20.00
Nov. 18	6.25	20.00
Nov. 19	6.40	20.00
Nov. 20	6.30	20.00
Nov. 21	6.45	20.00
Nov. 22	6.45	20.00

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk. 4s.
Nov. 17	72 9-16	86f 05c	75	89½	86
Nov. 18	72 9-16	86f 87½c	75	89½	87
Nov. 19	72⅝	86f 72½c	75	89½	87
Nov. 20	72⅝	86f 67½c	75	89¾	86
Nov. 21	72 11-16	87f	75	89	86
Nov. 22	72 13-16	87f	75	89	86

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stocks.	Last Sale.
..	..	Am. District Tel.	*18 Nov. 28
115	135	Buff., R. & P. pf.	120 July 26
..	..	Cle

Income Tax

Upon application we shall be pleased to advise whether the issuing corporation is required to pay the normal Income Tax upon its bond coupons or whether such tax must be paid by the owner therebf.

Newburger, Henderson & Loeb

Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges.

100 Broadway

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE
1410 Chestnut St. 200 Fifth Ave.

WOOL IMPORTS REDUCED.

Removal of Duty Results in Accumulation of Goods in Bond.

With the approach of the date on which the protection so long afforded American wool industries will be removed under the new tariff, business interests in and around Boston, which is the centre of woollen manufactures, are beginning to estimate the effect on trade.

Wool and wool waste become free of duty on Dec. 1. The lower duties on woolen goods and on tops and yarns take effect a month later. The approaching removal of the duties has caused a restriction of entries so far this year to about half the volume for the corresponding period a year ago, while foreign wools held in bond have accumulated to a total approximately equivalent to the amount entered.

It is believed that the initial effect of the new tariff arrangements may be looked for in the releasing of a considerable part of this bonded wool. Further wool trade developments under the new law will depend in the main upon the success of mills in withstanding foreign competition in the finished goods. Under the circumstances, the wool dealers have been cautious about commitments and this attitude is likely to continue for some time. A factor in the situation is the unusual quantity of wool held on consignment, the growers having been unwilling thus far, in many cases, to accept the conservative offers made them.

Some pressure of competition is expected, especially in the finer goods, but it is generally felt that American mills will be able to withstand reasonably well any probable foreign rivalry in the great mass of medium-priced goods with which they are mainly concerned.

"Whether the removal of the wool duties will mean an increasing proportion of foreign wools in domestic manufacture is a question to be decided in the main, apparently, by American sheep-growers," says the First National. "The mills will not be in a hurry to substitute foreign wools for those of domestic growth, which they have been accustomed to use, but dissatisfaction with prices among the sheep-growers may cause an increasing tendency toward the selling of mutton rather than wool, and to such an extent, at least, increased importation will be invited. Little inducement exists at the moment for any forcing of foreign wool on American users, the market here being on a lower range than abroad. The tendency, in fact, is in a contrary direction, for a few small lots of domestic wools have recently been sold for export.

"It is of interest to note that the most pronounced effect of the Gorman-Wilson law in promoting importations of wool was not seen until shortly before the restoring of the duty under the Dingley law, in late July of 1897. During the earlier part of 1897 large quantities of foreign wool were brought in, free of duty, the importers securing substantial profits after the duty had taken effect. In the month of April foreign receipts reached the phenomenal total of 104,304 bales and bags, while in August, the month after the duty had taken effect, they were practically nil.

"Subsequent figures, it may be added, indicate that the mills had become considerably overstocked in this period, for in 1898 both the foreign and domestic handlings were remarkably small. For some years afterward the foreign receipts showed only a gradual increase, and they have never since equalled the 1897 figure, while receipts of domestic wool have more than doubled the total of that year."

W.S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES
FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

We own and offer
Essex County, N. J., 4s
Camden County, N. J., 4½s
Middlesex County, N. J., 4½s
and other High-Grade Municipal Bonds.
List upon application
R. M. GRANT & CO.
NEW YORK Bankers CHICAGO
31 Nassau St. 111 W. Monroe St.

Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
MULLER & NASH
85 Broad St. Tel. Broad 3115.

United Cigar Stores Co. Pfd.
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co.
Detroit Edison Co. Stock
Lamarche & Coady
'Phone 3669 Broad
25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

We will trade
Stern Brothers pfd.
Atlantic Fruit & S. S. (old & new)
COLEMAN AND REITZE
20 BROAD ST. Rector 8390—N. Y.

Dome Mines Co. Ltd.
Riker-Hegeman
New Stock (when issued)
Bought—Sold—Quoted.
K. P. EMMONS
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 8887 Rector.

Empire Trust Company
MAIN OFFICE, 42 BROADWAY
Branches
580 Fifth Avenue, corner 47th Street
85 Cedar Street, corner Nassau Street
242 East Houston Street
NEW YORK

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York
49 Wall Street
Transacts banking and trust business

The Washington Trust Co.
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY
Allows Interest on Deposits.
Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, $30,000,000
Resources, over $215,000,000

COLUMBIA KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus $7,000,000

New York Realty Owners
Total Resources - $3,700,000
Capital & Surplus - $2,600,000
An Unbroken Dividend Record of 17 Years
5% . . 5 year Bonds
(IN MULTIPLES OF $10)
6% . . 10 year Bonds
(IN MULTIPLES OF $100)
7% 10 year Bond Shares
(IN MULTIPLES OF $200)
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
489 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society
26th year. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Nov. 29th earn from December 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
38 Park Row, New York City. 4½%

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; F—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Nov. 22, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 22, 1913. Asked.
Albany So 5s	$1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A. G.&E.($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	$75	$76
Do pf. ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	45	47
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Dec 1, 13	65	66
Do 6% cu.pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	76½	78½
Do op. warr.	1,894,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do6%nos.'21	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	94	96
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10⅜
Do pref.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do pref.	850,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Ashev'el.&P. 1st s. f.5s.'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	94
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 13	95½	98
Aug.-Al. R. & P. s. f.5s.'35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Aug. Ry. & El 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s. '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	93½
Bir., R., L. & P. C. 4½s.'51	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88	90
Do ref .ex5s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96½	98
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¼	102¼
Buff.G. El.5s	2,276,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101½
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,068,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42.	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	70	75
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 13	111¾	115
Do 1st5s,'47	6,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107	107½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30, 13	55	65
Do. 6s. 1940	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	87½	92½
C. L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s, '81	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Co. G. & El. 1st 5s	13,603,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
C. C. G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Do com.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	80	90
Do pref.	840,000	..	..	.....	..	..
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	88
C. T. of N. J. 1st 5s,	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 13	72	72½
Do 1st 5s, 33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¾
Consum. Po. of (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29.	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87½	88
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	9,528,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
El. B. & S. pf	8,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	97½	99
Ec.L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
El. Util. Cor.	2,300,000	½	Q	Sep 30, 13	22	27
Do pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	76	80
Ene. Spec. W. G.& E.1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T. Co.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	25	26½
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	74½	76
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	60	70
Do 6s, '32.	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	87½	92½
Harwood El. 5s, '30.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Int.Ry. of B., B. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102¾	104
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '35.	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	65
J.C.,H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74½	75¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
K. C. Ry. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	20	22
Do pf.	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 13	35	38
Do 1st l.r.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	88
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	101¾	102¾
K. C. El.4s,'22	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	74	78
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. 1st 5s, '13.	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	88½
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	95	100b
Do 5s of '22.	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101¾	..
L. A.G.&E.5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Mobile E. pf.	852,000	1½	Q	Nov 15, 13	85b	92b
Mo 1st 5s,'30	1,690,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Montana Pr. Co pf.	.....	½	Q	Oct. 1, 13	39	41
Musk'e G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	95	98
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 13	88b	92b
Do 1st5s,'28	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	95
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Do ref.5s,'58	2,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
N. Y. West'n LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	79
Do d. 5s, '54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102¼
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77½	77¾
N. L. & Mont Pow. 1st 5s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	50	55
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	12½	15
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	59	62
Do 1st6s,'31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
N. St. Power Co. pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	68	70
N. Y. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	Q	J. & J.	98	100
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	87
Ont. P. sto'k	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 13	70	75
O. & C. B.Ry. & B. 1st 5s,	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	96
Oreg. El. Ry. '28	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
P. R. & L. pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	90b	95b
1st 5s,'24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
Pr. Gen. El. 5s, '42	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s,'40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	91
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	19,970,440	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	103¼	103¾
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	$40	$45
Do pf ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	$45	$50
Rep.R.&L.Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Do pf.	6,800,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	71	73
Roch Ry&Ls tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	74	76
Rockld. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Rutland R.L. &P.1st5s,'46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
St Jo.(Mo.)R. L.,H.& P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99½
Sgn. Val.Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	97½
Salt L.& Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	96
San Diego Con. G. & E. 5s.	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '28.	1,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scranton El.5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	101
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	70
Do pf.($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	62½	70
Do con5s'32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	97½	100
seattle Elec. Co.cons5s,'21	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	4,821,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Sierra&SanF. Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So. Cal. Ed.	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
So. W. U. Cor.	15,000,000	..	..	Dec 1, 13	20	31
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,996,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Sup. W.,L.& P. 1st 4s,'31	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Stan & E. 1s ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$7	$8
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2	Q	Sep 15, 13	$27¾	$28¾
Tampa El.1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	60	62
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Unit. El. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	78½	79¼
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
United Util.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	97¼b	102½b
Utah Sec. Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Utica &M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Nov. 22, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 22, 1913. Asked.
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	88	89
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 13	87	88
Do con 4s, '51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	80	80½
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15¾	16¾
Do 6% cum pf.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	45	46
West. St. G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do pf.	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	70	80
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41.	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	92
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97

a—Paid initial dividend of ¾% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation Nov. 22, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Nov. 22, 1913. Asked.
Am. L. & Tr.	10,395,400	2⅛	Q	Oct 30, 13	340	342
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Oct 30, 13	105	107
Aub. G. 1st 5s	300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	..
Buff. Gas.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Buff. Gas. pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Consum'rs Ill 1st 5s, '35.	.....	..	..	.....	92	96
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	102
Cities Serv.	5,499,480	5-12	M	Dec 1, 13	79	81
Do pf.	10,195,380	½	M	Dec 1, 13	69	71
Col. G. & F.	3,000,000	½	Q	Dec 1, 13	31	33
C. G. & F. pf.	5,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 2, 14	66	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 1st cn. 6s, '36.	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Do deb. mtg. 5s,'30	905,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Day. Gas. 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
E. O. G.1st 5s	14,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Hud. Co. Gas.	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 13	127	130
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do 1st 6s,'16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	60	65
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	96½
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	94	99
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99¼	100¼
N. Y. & Q. G. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 13	96	98
N. Union Gas 5s of '27..	3,500,000	..	..	.....	99¾	101½
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29.	2,482,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	95
Pac. G. & E.	31,908,750	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 13	35½	36¼
Do pref.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,13	81	83
Port. G.&C.5s	4,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Do pf. stock	1,350,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	95	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
S. J. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	124	126
Do 1st 5s,'58	12,378,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	98½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	..
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, g. '54	5,506,500	2½	S	J. & J.	79	81
Wash'ton G.	2,800,000	7	Y	.....	83½	84
Do 5s, 1960.	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	106½	108
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	4¾
Wilkesba'e G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Chicle..	$6,000,000	1	M	Sep 20, 13	206	208
Do pref..	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	97	100
Am. Graph'e.	2,627,550	4	S	Mar 7, 13	..	50
Do pref....	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Nov 15,13	..	80
Am. Screw..	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,13	137½	145
Am.Writ. Pa.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Ast.V'n'Mlls. & Dk. 6s,'41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Auton's Gum & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	19¼	20
Do 6s.....	3,533,000	3	S	J. & J.	55	56
Bord. C. M..	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15,13	115	116
Do pref....	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,13	103	106
Brad. Copper	6,000,000	..	..	.....	6¼	6¾
Do 6s.....	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	135	140
Do 7s, new.	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	135	140
Brown Shoe.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	48	51
Do pref....	6,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	86	90
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	129	131
Cen. Fire'ks.	1,400,800	..	..	1907	2	3
Do pf.....	1,267,200	3½	Q	.....	24	30
Childs C....	3,399,755	2½	Q	Sep 10,13	134	142
Do pref....	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep 10,13	102	105
Chuett-Pea..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	58	60
Do pref....	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	93	97
Com'ing-Tab. ulating Rec.	10,457,218	1	Q	Oct 10, 13	33	35
Do 6s.....	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	72¾	73¼
Con. R. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Do pref....	1,149,500	..	..	.....	90	94
Contin. Can..	8,000,000	..	..	.....	35	37
Do pref....	5,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	79	82½
D., l. & W. C.	6,500,700	2½	Q	Oct 15, 13	260	270
Em.-Brant'm.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	22	26
Do pref....	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	77	88
Hav. Tob....	29,700,700	..	..	.....	9	11
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	.....	9	12
Houston Oil..	20,000,000.	..	..	.....	12½	15
Do pref....	3	..	..	Aug 1, 13	54	56
Int. Nickel..	38,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 1, 13	115	117
Do pref....	9,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	101½	102½
K. C. Stky'ds	8,230,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	93	98
Do cv.5s,'30	619,000	1½	S	A. & N.	95	98
Lanston Mon.	6,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	81	83
L. V. Coal Sales.	6,060,800	$25	Q	Jan 17,14	180	190
Lima Loco C. 1st 6s, 1922	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	99
Marconi of Am. (new).	10,000,000	..	..	Aug 1, 13	3⅞	4¼
Merg. Lino..	12,797,800	3	Q	Sep 30, 13	216	217
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Otis Elevator	6,371,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	72	74
Do pref....	4,611,100	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	94	95½
Proc. & Gam.	12,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,13	500	550
Do pref....	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 13	180	187
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	1	Q	Oct 1, 13	84	87
Do 1st pf..	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	98	100
Do 2d pf...	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	98	100
Sac. C.H.& ..	10,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	109	110½
Singer Mfg..	80,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	295	297
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 13	73	75½
Temple I'n 4s	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	105	107
West. Pac. 5s	40,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	76½	77½
Willys-Ov'l'd	20,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 10,13	60	63
Do pref....	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 5, 13	83	87

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	355	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	400	430
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	150	155
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	470	490
Col.-Knick....	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 13	430	445
Central	3,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	930	950
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	135	145
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	80	90
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30,13	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 13	445	458
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 13	1050	1150
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 30,13	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,13	220	240
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 13	275	290
Guaranty ...	10,000,000	8b	Q	Sep 30, 13	520	532
Hamilton ...	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 13	270	280
Home	700,000	3	Q	Jul 15, 07	110	120
Hudson	500,000	3	S	July 1, 13	130	137
Kings Co....	500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 13	530	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co....	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	150	155
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,07	117	125
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 13	..	370
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	135	145
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	128	135
New York ..	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30, 13	595	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,13	990	1015
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Nov 1, 13	285	295
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 13	395	405
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	362	370
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 13	415	425
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 13	1050	1080
Wash'ton Tr.	500,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 13	345	365

b—Including 2% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Br'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock	$900,000	⅝	S	J. & J.	16	20
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	64	66
Bway& 7thAv	2,100,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 13	140	160
5th&C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 13	163	167

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 22

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 22	624,767	SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 22	$8,740,500
SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 15	1,466,288	SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 15	10,187,500
SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 23, 1912	1,711,061	SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 23, 1912	9,100,500
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	75,611,130	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	450,732,920
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	117,294,576	SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	622,865,500

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus, *. Highest and lowest prices of the week are also based on 100-share lots, except in cases where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. †Plus 14 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. semi-annually, January and July, and 4 per cent. semi-annually, April and October. ‡Declared 4 per cent., payable 2 per cent. Oct. 1 and 2 per cent. Jan. 1. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. in stock. ||Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. **On account of accumulated dividends.

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Wks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 22, '13.
205	164¾	150	Jan. 29	118	Nov. 7	$12,660,000	Sep. 2, '13	3	Q	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	..	..	..	..	118	..	105	113	11,400
..	..	24⅝	Oct. 2	18	Nov. 22	7,500,000	..	..	..	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	10	20½	20½	18	18⅜	18⅜	..	7⅝	8	1,000
..	..	8¾	Nov. 13	8	Nov. 13	17,852,000	..	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	100	8¾	8¾	8	8	40	..	40	43	200
..	..	42	Nov. 13	40	Nov. 14	13,071,000	..	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	100	40	40	40	40	40	..	40	43	200
92⅜	60	80½	Sep. 16	61⅝	June 10	153,887,000	Nov. 24, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	69¾	71⅛	68½	68⅝	84½	− 1⅛	68¾	68¾	57,500
63⅝	54½	57	Jan. 3	41¾	Sep. 5	18,339,000	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	44	..	90	93	..
104¾	98	100	Jan. 2	90	Nov. 5	27,112,700	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	90	93	..
77	46½	50¾	Jan. 2	19¾	June 10	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1½	Q	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	26	26⅝	25	25	55¼	..	75	80	500
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	65	Oct. 31	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	69	70¼	69	70½	90	..	87	90	..
107⅝	91½	96¼	Jan. 4	89½	Oct. 27	4,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	120½	137	127	128	..
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	128	June 10	5,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..
47⅜	11¾	46½	Jan. 31	21	June 11	41,253,300	..	..	..	American Can Co.	100	28½	29⅛	27¼	28	41¾	+ ¾	28	28⅝	10,850
120⅛	90¾	120¼	Jan. 30	90½	June 10	41,250,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	90½	91	90	91	124	+ 2	90½	91	1,600
63⅝	49⅝	56⅜	Jan. 2	36½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	43	43¾	43	43¾	59⅜	− ⅝	42¾	43¾	326
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	112	112	112	112	119½	− ½	112	114¾	326
60¼	30⅜	48¾	Jan. 6	33½	July 2	16,264,700	..	..	..	American Cities	100	36	36	36	36	47⅛	− ⅝	36	37½	300
84¾	75¼	78½	Jan. 2	60¼	June 28	20,553,500	July 1, '13	¾	SA	American Cities pf.	100	69½	69	68¾	69	84	+ ¼	68	69¾	300
85	85	75	June 11	75	June 11	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	3	SA	American Coal	100	..	..	..	..	80	..	84	86	..
68	54	67	Mar. 4	50	July 23	10,639,300	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Coal Products	100	..	..	..	..	115	..	..	..	..
114	108½	109¾	Jan. 18	105	July 28	2,500,000	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	American Coal Prod. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	105	..	107	125	..
60¼	45½	57⅜	Jan. 2	33⅛	June 12	20,257,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	38	38	38	38	58¼	..	38	39	200
99¼	95	98	May 6	82½	Sep. 2	10,198,800	June 2, '13	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	97	..	103½	104	..
220	166	166	Feb. 8	113	Aug. 9	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	115	115	115	115	180	− 5	114	175	1,050
74¾	3	54⅝	Jan. 8	3½	July 7	11,274,100	..	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	4½	4½	4	4⅛	5½	+ ⅛	4	4½	600
84	20	28¼	Feb. 10	15¾	June 10	12,548,300	..	..	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf	100	22½	23½	23	23	27½	+ 1	20	22	600
30⅝	18	27⅝	Apr. 4	17	June 10	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	20⅜	21	20½	20½	19¾	..	20	21	600
17⅜	9¼	12¾	Nov. 7	6⅝	June 10	16,750,000	..	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	12⅜	13	10	10	13	+ ⅝	9⅝	10¼	200
43	30	33⅜	Nov. 7	20	Oct. 17	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	28⅞	29	28⅝	29	34¾	+ ⅛	28¼	31	200
47¼	31¾	44½	Jan. 6	27	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	American Locomotive	100	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	46¾	..	29¼	29½	500
110½	103	106¾	Jan. 2	94	Oct. 16	25,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	98	98	98	98	106⅜	+ 1⅜	97	100	100
10¼	4⅜	13	Jan. 3	5¼	Oct. 17	5,739,200	..	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	..	..	..	..	6¼	..	15⅜	..	..
69¾	42	61⅛	Jan. 3	41⅞	Oct. 24	8,838,900	Nov. 3, '13	2	SA	American Malt Corp'n pf.	100	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾	62¾	+ 1¼	43⅜	45	150
91	66¼	74⅜	Jan. 30	58½	June 10	30,000,000	Sep. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt & Ref. Co.	100	69½	69½	69	69¼	82	+ ¼	69	69¾	2,200
103⅝	102⅜	107	Feb. 1	97	June 11	30,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1½	Q	Am Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	100	100⅜	− ⅛	81	82	465
80½	84	88	Jan. 7	70½	June 12	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B	100	81	81	81	81	..	..	81	82	100
209¾	123	193	Jan. 22	150	July 9	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	164¾	164¾	164	164½	193	− 1½	161	168	850
105	90	105	Jan. 21	100	June 6	3,940,200	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf. new	100	100	100	100	100	..	..	100	105	300
44⅜	26	40¾	Feb. 3	25	June 9	16,218,600	Sep. 30, '13	¾	Q	American Steel Foundries	100	26	26	25	25	40	− 1	25	26	100
183½	113½	118	Jan. 31	104⅜	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100	109	109	109	109	113⅝	..	113	115	..
124	111½	114⅜	Jan. 28	110	Sep. 4	6,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	113⅞	..	120½	..	..
78	66	69¾	Jan. 30	59	Mar. 26	14,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	58	58	58	58	66⅜	..	66⅜	68	..
140¼	137⅜	140	Jan. 9	117⅝	Nov. 10	344,601,800	Oct. 15, '13	2	Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	110	110	118½	118¾	142⅛	− ¼	118½	118⅞	7,300
324½	241¼	294⅜	Jan. 30	260	June 6	40,242,400	Sep. 2, '13	5	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	231	252½	229¼	230	270	− 1	225	250	710
160	102	106	Apr. 26	98	July 18	1,208,700	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	106	..	90⅜	100	962
106⅜	102¼	103⅜	Jan. 27	96	July 1	5,700,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	100	100	99¾	99¾	105	− ¾	95	98½	..
99¼	97¾	99	Jan. 27	93	May 23	10,000,000	Jul. 1, '13	1½	..	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95	..	96	98	..
31	18	23½	Sep. 27	16¼	Nov. 14	20,000,000	..	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	20¼	− ⅛	17⅜	18	100
94½	79	82	Sep. 19	74	May 7	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	75	75½	75	75½	80⅞	+ ¼	75	76	400
41⅜	25¼	32¼	Jan. 2	17⅞	Nov. 14	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	100	12⅜	14	12⅜	13⅜	34½	+ 2¼	13	15½	2,800
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	30⅜	June 10	108,312,500	Oct. 15, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Cop. Mining Co.	25	34	35¼	33⅝	33⅝	43⅞	− ⅝	33½	33¾	2,800
127¼	114¾	120	Jan. 2	40	Nov. 1	9,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Assets Realization Co.	100	45	45	40	41	121	− 19	41¼	40⅞	1,000
104⅜	95	105	Oct. 22	93	Oct. 22	4,488,900	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Asso Merchants Int pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	41½	43¼	Feb. 10	42¾	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Associated Oil Co.	100	..	..	..	..	43½	..	..	..	..
111⅜	103¼	108⅜	Jan. 6	90¾	Nov. 10	194,408,600	Sep. 2, '13	1½	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	92	92¾	91¾	92⅜	107⅝	..	92	92¼	2,810
104⅞	101⅜	102¼	Jan. 29	96	July 9	114,193,500	Aug. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	97⅞	98	97¼	97½	101⅝	+ 1	97¼	98¼	400
148¼	130⅜	133⅜	Jan. 9	112	June 11	67,557,100	July 10, '13	3½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line	100	117	117	116½	116¾	139	+ 1	116	117	100
60¾	40	53⅛	Jan. 8	39	Nov. 14	20,000,000	July 1, '13	1	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	39	39	39	39	50	..	39	40	100
108⅛	102⅜	103⅜	June 9	100½	June 23	20,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	104½	..	101½	..	..
111⅝	104¼	106⅜	Jan. 22	96⅜	June 10	152,314,800	Sep. 2, '13	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio	100	92½	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	97¼	..	79⅝	81	..
91	86½	88	Jan. 10	77¾	June 18	60,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	..	..	..	..	118	..	81	..	..
2⅜	7⅝	1⅝	Jan. 17	1	Jan. 14	8,931,983	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	Batopilas Mining	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	..
81⅜	27⅜	41¾	Jan. 9	25	June 10	14,862,000	..	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corpora'n.	100	39	39½	39	39	40⅜	+ ⅛	39	39½	200
81	57½	74	Aug. 12	62¼	June 10	14,908,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Bethlehem Steel Corp'n pf.	100	69½	69½	69	69	80⅝	..	69	70	200
94½	76¾	92¾	May 26	83¾	June 10	57,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	100	90½	90⅝	90	90⅛	91⅝	+ ⅛	90	90⅛	2,960
140¼	137¾	137⅞	Jan. 28	120	Oct. 17	17,980,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	122⅝	122⅝	122⅜	122⅝	..	..	7	7½	100
114	88	110	Mar. 27	84	Jan. 2	7,000,000	..	..	..	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co	100	7½	7½	7	7	7½	..	7	7½	100
110⅞	105	116	Jan. 30	100⅝	June 9	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '13	5	SA	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	..	..	..	..	108	..	105¾	113⅞	..
40¾	28	31	Feb. 8	25	June 27	14,647,200	Sep. 2, '13	¾	Q	Butterick Co.	100	..	..	..	..	27	..	29	31½	..
72½	40¼	56¼	Feb. 3	16	Oct. 22	14,895,700	July 1, '13	1¾	..	CALIF. PETROLEUM	100	17⅜	17⅜	16¾	16¾	63	+ ½	17	17½	250
93¾	84	86	Jan. 30	45	July 22	12,433,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	40	40	40	40	91⅜	..	48	50	100
67⅞	65	65	Feb. 13	58½	May 15	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '13	1¾	SA	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..
241¾	220¼	238⅝	Jan. 2	208½	June 10	100,198,600	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	231	235¼	229¾	233⅜	265¼	− 1⅝	229¾	233⅝	16,600
		230	Apr. 17	205	July 9		..	..	..	Can. Pac. subscts. full pd.	100	230	230	230	230	247	..	220	227	200
101¼	90⅞	103⅝	Feb. 6	95	Nov. 17	11,980,500	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case, (J. I.) Thresh M. pf.	100	95	95	95	95	100⅞	+ 1	95¼	95⅞	200
		87	Sep. 25	85¾	Oct. 28	5,125,000	Oct. 15, '13		Q	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33⅝	16⅛	30⅛	Feb. 5	17	June 10	39,567,400	..	..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	24⅜	26⅛	23½	25⅝	26¼	− ⅛	24	25	200
100⅜	80	87⅞	Jan. 3	88	June 10	39,377,800	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	86	86	85	85	96⅜	+ ⅛	84	93	200
855	380	360	Jan. 2	270	June 11	27,336,800	Nov. 15, '12	1½	Q	Central of New Jersey	100	..	..	..	..	315	..	368	..	..
121¼	114¾	110	Apr. 17	110	Apr. 17	10,000,000	Oct. 8, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	100	104
85¾	68¾	80	Jan. 2	51½	July 11	62,793,700	Sep. 30, '13	1½	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	56¾	56¾	55½	55½	71	..	55½	55⅝	1,000
24½	17	18	Jan. 2	7½	June 12	10,557,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	Chicago & Alton	100	10	10	9½	9½	..	..	17½	45	500
40	25	25⅜	Feb. 25	17¼	Jan. 16, '11	10,487,600	..	..	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	20	20	20	20	28	..	17	40	100
204¾	158	177	Jan. 9	145	June 10	45,155,200	..	..	..	Chicago Great Western	100	17⅜	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	18½	− ⅜	14¾	15¾	380
39½	30⅝	37	Jan. 2	23	June 10	42,348,900	..	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	28⅛	28⅝	28	28	35½	− 1	27½	29	453
117⅝	96⅜	116¼	Jan. 2	96⅜	Nov. 10	116,348,200	Sep. 2, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.	100	99	99½	97⅞	98⅝	114½	− ¾	98¼	99	4,470
146	139¼	145	Jan. 30	131½	Nov. 10	116,274,900	Sep. 2, '13	3½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St Paul pf	100	132¼	132¼	132½	132½	141	− ¾	131½	133	300
145	134⅛	138	Jan. 6	125¾	June 10	130,121,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	126	126	124⅝	124⅝	140	− ¾	124⅝	125	100
168	188	188	Mar. 3	171⅜	Nov. 19	22,395,100	Oct. 1, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Northwest. pf.	100	171⅛	171⅜	171½	171½	..	..	163	175	125
		65	Oct. 25	65	Oct. 25	1,787,200	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	100	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..
144	126	126	Jan. 25	115¼	Aug. 25	18,556,200	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., R. I. & Pac. A. & O.	100	..	..	..	..	120	..	117	125	..
155	150	150½	Jan. 21	130½	Oct. 17	11,256,800	Aug. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	100	132	132	132	132	..	..	130	140	50
50⅝	25	47⅜	Jan. 2	30⅝	June 10	4,290,500	Sep. 30, '13	75c	Q	Chino Copper	5	38½	38⅝	37⅞	37½	47¼	− 1⅛	37⅝	37¾	2,700
62½	45¼	54	Jan. 21	34⅜	Aug. 26	47,656,300	Sep. 2, '10	2	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	..	..	..	..	55⅜	..	53	..	..
101½	85	94¾	Jan. 16	60	Oct. 16	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	63	63	62	62	85	..	61	75	200
43¾	29¼	41¾	Feb. 1	29	Jan. 15, '12	54,225,500	Apr. 15, '12	1½	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	26⅜	27½	26⅜	27½	36⅜	+ ½	27½	28	1,200
140	136	155	Feb. 1	150	Jan. 24	2,000,000	..	..	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	..	..	..	..	155	..	90	100	..
45	32½	33	Jan. 3	23¾	June 12	31,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Colorado Southern	100	27½	27½	27½	27½	36	+ ½	27½	28	100
76¾	72	69	Mar. 4	64	Aug. 4	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	63	63	63	63	73	..	62	64	10
71	66½	65½	Apr. 1	55	July 1	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	2	SA	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	..	66½	..	50	70	..
102	102	102¼	Feb. 25	102¼	Jan. 2	50,000,000	Oct. 31, '13	1½	Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	..	..	..	..	102½	..	..	..	..
140⅝	135⅜	142¾	Jan. 2	125¼	June 10	99,816,500	Sep. 15, '13	2½	Q	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	127½	127¾	126½	126¾	142⅜	− 1	126⅜	127	1,200
22¾	10	17⅞	Jan. 31	7⅜	June 10	40,777,300	..	..	..	Corn Products Refining Co	100	..	..	..	..	9½	..	16	17	1,310
89½	75	79¼	Jan. 31	63½	June 10	28,826,900	Oct. 16, '13	1¼	Q	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	66	66	66	66	81½	+ ½	65	67½	..
86	70	77	Feb. 19	74	July 8	2,697,500	June 15, '13	3	SA	Crex Carpet Co.	100	..	..	..	..	74	..	85	86	..
96	92	96	Feb. 4	90	Feb. 4	7,885,800	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	..	96½	..	..	94½	96
103⅜	98⅜	100⅛	Jan. 18	94½	July 8	57,828,300	Sep. 2, '13	1½	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	96¼	..	..	..	..
175⅛	162	167	Jan. 2	147¼	June 11	46,947,000	Sep. 20, '13	2½	Q	Delaware & Hudson	100	150½	150½	150½	150½	168¼	..	151	158½	100
207	530	185	Jan. 2	300	June 12	30,277,000	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	Del., Lack. & West.	50	305	305	304	304	540¾	− 1	300	309	220
		420	Feb.	380	Apr.		..	..	..	D., L. & W. subscts. 50% pd.	100	..	..	..	..	380	..	..	..	..
24	18½	23¼	Jan. 9	13⅝	June 11	38,000,000	..	..	..	Denver & Rio Grande	100	18	18	18	18	22½	+ ¼	17½	18	100
44¼	34½	41	Jan. 10	23	June 11	49,178,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	..	..	..	..	40¾	..	27½	30	..
100	100	90	June 11	90	June 11	950,900	July 1, '13	2½	SA	Detroit & Mackinac pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..
76⅜	61¼	80⅜	Feb. 1	61½	June 10	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Detroit United	100	69½	69½	69	69	73¼	..	68	75	..
36½	29	21⅜	Jan. 2	9	June 10	36,815,300	Oct. 1, '13	½	Q	Distillers' Sec. Corporation	100	16	17	16	16	26	..	16	16½	2,200
11⅜	8	8½	Jan. 2	4½	Nov. 15	12,000,000	..	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At.	100	..	..	..	..	4½	..	4	5½	..
23	14	16¼	Jan. 2	10	July 11	10,000,000	..	..	..	Duluth, S. Shore & At. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	17	..	8	9¾	..
100	62½	83	Apr. 24	63	Apr. 24	16,068,800	Oct. 25, '13	1¾	Q	Du Pont Powder pf.	100	..	..	..	..	93	..	90	87¾	..
39½	30	52½	Jan. 6	20¾	June 10	112,378,000	..	..	..	ERIE	100	28⅞	29⅞	25⅜	26¼	34	− ⅝	26	26¾	7,800
67⅞	47½	49½	Jan. 30	33½	June 10	47,807,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	40½	40¾	39½	39½	46	− ¾	39	40	707
48	38	41	Jan. 30	29¼	June 10	19,660,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	Erie 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	..	35½	..	32	35	..
21⅜	11⅜	18	Jan. 27	12	July 11	6,680,000	Nov. 15, '07	1½	..	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	100	..	..	..	..	14	..	13⅜	17	..
78	66	69¾	Jan. 30	59	Mar. 26	14,000,000	Sep. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Federal Mining & Smelt. pf.	100	37	37	37	37	44¾	+ ¾	31½	40	200
222	128	185¼	Apr. 23	175	Jan. 14	10,343,800	Sep. 1, '13	1½	Q	GENERAL CHEM. CO.	100	..	..	..	..	178	..	178	185	..
115	106¼	109⅞	Jan. 2	105	Sep. 10	13,747,500	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	108½	108½	108½	108½	..	..	105	108½	..
188¾	155	187	Jan. 2	128⅝	June 10	101,511,500	Oct. 15, '13	2	Q	General Electric Co.	100	139⅝	140¾	138¾	139	183½	− ¾	138	139½	1,250
42⅜	30	40	Aug. 18	25	May 15	15,755,000	..	..	..	General Motors	100	..	36¾	36	36	36	..	35½	37½	555
90	70	85¾	Sep. 30	70	May 8	14,057,000	Nov. 1, '13	3	SA	General Motors pf.	100	76	76	74	74	104½	− 1	72	73	2,300
81	60¼	68	Jan. 7	47⅞	Nov. 11	15,000,000	Feb. 15, '13	1	Q	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	50	50	50	50	106

'M' PLATE WARNING TO AUTO DEALERS

Secretary May Says No Track Is Kept of Manufacturers' Numbers in Owners' Hands.

As a warning against the misuse of dealers' or manufacturers' number plates on automobiles, Mitchell May, Secretary of State, has sent the following letter to all motor vehicle makers and dealers in the State:

"An investigation made by me has disclosed the fact that the use of the automobile number plates issued to manufacturers has been seriously abused. While there is no desire on my part to limit the proper use of manufacturers' ('M') plates, I may be forced nevertheless to limit the supply to avoid the possibility of private owners using such plates beyond the time allotted by law.

"The object of the law in permitting manufacturers to deliver duplicates of the plates issued to them by the Secretary of State to those who purchase their cars is to facilitate the work and assist the manufacturers in the sale of cars. It is a known fact that the manufacturers in the past have kept little or no track of the plates delivered by them to the purchasers of their cars and as a result, there are upon the highways to-day a large number of cars operating steadily under such plates in violation of the law, with a loss of income to the State and an unnecessary burden imposed of ascertaining the owners of such vehicles when required.

"This condition can be absolutely remedied by an insistence on your part for the return of all automobile plates to you by purchasers within two weeks after the sale and delivery of cars. On a refusal to comply with such request you should immediately notify this office. Otherwise, I shall be compelled to ask for a weekly statement of the sales of cars and the names and addresses of the purchasers, and perhaps suggest modifications of the law which will preclude the possibility of a continuance of this condition. May I ask you, therefore, to kindly advise me what position you intend taking in the matter so that I may make arrangements accordingly? I trust you will appreciate that my only object is to act in conjunction with you to find a variance not only of the State but to the automobile business interest as well."

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The recommendations of the Fifth Avenue Association made last week that the curb of that thoroughfare at corners should be kept clear for the protection of bus passengers, pedestrians, and automobile users has already been acted upon by the Police Department. Inspector O'Brien has issued an order to the policemen stationed on the avenue to keep the southwest and northeast corners free from vehicles.

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Department store windows are now being used in Detroit to call attention to the Lincoln Highway project. Miniature landscapes with New York at one end and San Francisco at the other and a road between dotted with motor cars serve to predict expected conditions when the ocean-to-ocean highway has been opened. It is planned to have similar displays in store windows in other large cities including New York.

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Among the things which "Automobile Row" was discussing on Saturday was the formation of the L. P. C. Motor Company of Racine, Wis., to build a six-cylinder, six passenger car, weighing 3,100 pounds and having a monobloc motor with cylinders 3½ by 4 inches and a 135-inch wheel base. The car will be called the "Lewis." The officers of the new company are William Mitchell Lewis, President; Rene M. Petard, Vice President and engineer; James M. Cram, Secretary and sales manager; F. S. Gordon, Treasurer; O. R. Delamater, Superintendent, and C. B. Chamberlain, purchasing agent. Other matters which interested the trade included the announcement of a new tire protector by the Goodyear company and of the intention of J. P. La Vigne to place a cyclecar on the market having a four-cylinder, air-cooled engine, sliding gear transmission, and weight of 600 pounds. The car will sell for a little more than $400.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Board Upholds Raspberry Syrup Assessment of 90c a Gallon.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has taken adverse action on a protest by Oberle & Henry, New Orleans, dealing with the classification under the Tariff act of 1909 of raspberry syrup. The Collector exacted duty at the rate of 70 cents a gallon under Paragraph 310 as a fruit juice or syrup. The importers held the commodity to be an unenumerated article dutiable at 20 per cent. The board held that the contention of the importers was correct.

The Stone & Downer Company and Howard Fleming of Boston were sustained in protests relating to importations of unglazed bricks. They were assessed at 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 94 of the act of 1909 as vitrified brick. Duty was claimed at 25 per cent. under the same provision as bricks not glazed or vitrified. The Collector was ordered by the board to reliquidate entries on the basis of the lower rate.

The board overruled a contention by the Carnegieum Wood Preserving Company of Milwaukee. The merchandise was returned for duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 51 of the old tariff as products of coal tar. The protestants held the merchandise to be dead or creosote oil, entitled to free entry under Paragraph 536.

Collector Mitchel was affirmed in an assessment of 30 per cent. imposed on oxide of iron, made from ore in powdered condition, imported by the Princess Metallic Paint Company of New York. The importers filed various claims for duty lower than assessed.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Court opens in Room 42, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on. 130—Blum v. Franklin Ins Co. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Meyer, J. Court opens in Room 72, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity and Admiralty calendar. 22—Brunswick Bef Co v. Wolf, Sayer & Heine. 116—Weehawken D D Co v. City of N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. Court opens in Room 66, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy dischargers at 11 Lee, at Loeb, at Feiss. Criminal docket. Forming Co. Coach, except Closed Car Co. Hudson W B Finish Refrigerator Co. Gallo Co. Cook, Refrigerator Co. Gallo Co. Cook, Refrigerator Co. Gallo Co. Cook,

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Bonded Factories Prevent Fusels.

BUYERS' MARKET PLACE

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Business Notices

WAISTS COATS

PHOTOS SUITS

COATS SALES

AUCTION SALES

Merchandise.

David W. Bigw & Co.

Tuesday, November 25, 1913,

CLOTHING

Etc., for Youths and Children, Consisting of Men's and Youths' Suits, Trousers, Overcoats, Children's Reefers and Novelty Suits, Jerseys, Hats and Separate Pants.

2,000 CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Great Diamond and Jewelry Sale

Jules Jurgensen Watches,

Thin Day, Mon., Nov. 24, 1913,

COSTUMERS, ATTENTION!!

Van Pelzer & Co., Auctioneers, will sell

COSTUMES

Crowns, Wedge'e and Ornaments.

1250 PIECES

Overcoatings, Chinchillas, Astrachans, Cloakings.

Bankruptcy Sales

Bankruptcy Notices

Printers & Publishers "BUTLER BRANDS"

MANHATTAN FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale 42d STREET

THE GREAT WHITE WAY

67th STREET

YOUR HOME

BUNGALOW

MODERN HOUSE

Whitehall Building

Headquarters for Industrial Corporations, Steamship, Coal and Export Trades

S. E. Cor. Spring & Mercer Sts.

Modern Building all Improvements

GEORGE T. MORTIMER.

Fine Corner Store

IN HOTEL BRESLIN

Broadway at 29th Street.

The WELLSMORE

The ADLON | The ALJOMOR

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

20th St., B'way & 4th Ave.

Lofts

20—50 & 90 Ft.

J. Romaine Brown Co., Agts.

41st St. & Madison Ave.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

415 ROOMS

No. 105 West 72d St.

Housekeeping Apartments.

Rentals $1,000 to $2,000.

Agent on premises.

F. R. Wood & W. H. Dolson Co., Agents, Broadway at 50th St.

6 Story Building At Herald Square,

34th St., Near Macy's.

Modern elevator building containing Store, Basement and five Lofts, aggregating about 21,000 sq. feet.

Reasonable rental, good lease.

Possession Feb. 1st, 1914.

Apply M. L. & C. Ernst, Owners, 35 Nassau St. Tel. Cort. 2940.

LIGHT LOFT, 40 x 70,

25-28 DOWNING STREET,

between Bedford and Barrow Streets.

ALSO 157 CHERRY STREET.

Loft or entire 5-story building, 20x80; moderate rent. Call 9 A. M.

WEST SIDE—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ONE HOUSE TO RENT AT GREENACRES,

and for the only one, as we put quickly for sale or rent. 9 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat; answer your requirements.

C. H. MITCHELL,

WHITE PLAINS.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WILL SELL

Dainty Mountain Cottage

for $5,000.

Substantially constructed for all-year-round dwelling. Has seven rooms, tiled bath, hard wood trim, parquet floors and all city conveniences. In Picturesque Residential Park on D., L. & W. R. R. Easy commutation distance. Will make terms to suit. Have photo and plans.

Address OPPORTUNITY, P. O. Box 649, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished:

TO RENT IN THE LORRAINE

252 East 45th St.

An Apartment consisting of Parlor, Bedroom and Bath; also Parlor, two Bedrooms and two Baths.

EXCEPTIONAL SUITE

TWO ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH.

47 West 72nd Street.

$60 per Month.

THE IOWA,

Modern elevator apartment, seven outside rooms, pantry, bathe, maid's toilet, near L and Subway; uniformed attendant. Rent $800.

West Side.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Morningside Park Apartments,

One 7-Room Apartment $85

Extra large, all outside rooms, southern exposure, housekeeping conveniences; restaurant optional.

Trinity Court,

Dainty Mountain Cottage

for $5,000.

Substantially constructed for all-year-round dwelling. Has seven rooms, tiled bath, hard wood trim, parquet floors and all city conveniences. In Picturesque Residential Park on D., L. & W. R. R. Easy commutation distance. Will make terms to suit. Have photo and plans.

Address OPPORTUNITY, P. O. Box 649, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Manhanset

61-65 East 59th St.

NEAR MADISON AVE.

The Most Accessible Location in New York City.

High Class Modern Apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service. RENTALS $45, $55 and $65.

See Superintendent on Premises.

Gramercy Court,

152 EAST 22D ST.

3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents $33 to $75. Apply on premises.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The moderate disturbance that was over the lake region Saturday night continued its rapid northeast movement and has passed off the Northeastern Canadian coast without further result than some light rains in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, New York, and New England, and some brisk winds from the lake region eastward. There will also be local rains Monday in the Gulf States, but elsewhere generally fair weather is indicated for Monday and Tuesday.

It will be colder Monday in the Atlantic and Gulf States and somewhat warmer in the extreme Central West.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic, moderate to brisk northwest; Middle Atlantic, moderate northwest and north; South Atlantic, moderate northwest; East Gulf, moderate north.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, Southern New England—Fair, colder Monday. Tuesday fair, with moderate temperatures; moderate northwest winds.

Northern New England—Fair, colder Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy; moderate West winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate west winds.

The temperature recorded for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	43	57	4 P. M.	51	62
6 A. M.	44	53	6 P. M.	50	54
9 A. M.	47	53	9 P. M.	49	50
12 M.	51	62	11 P. M.	48	49

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 59; for the corresponding date last year it was 49; average on the corresponding date for last thirty-three years, 41.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 53, at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature 69 degrees at 2 P. M., minimum 49 degrees at 10 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M., 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
2:05—8 W. 111th St.; E. Simont....	Trifling
P. M.	
12:30—287 E. 103d St.; unknown.....	None
12:45—35 Centre St.; New York Buff Company.....	Trifling
12:55—19 E. 103d St.; Arnold Mousley.....	Trifling
1:50—110 Lenox Av.; S. E. Bernheimer....	$150
1:50—4 E. 117th St.; Aaron Kichman...	$500
3:55—157 W. 66th St.; Miss Murray....	Trifling
5:05—516 E. 174th St.; I. Lichtenberg....	Trifling
5:30—610 Westchester Av.; Alfano & Co....	$25
6:05—1,869 3d Av.; Alte Silverbiade....	None
6:45—2,047 2d Av.; A. Gimines....	Trifling
7:05—559 Bronx River St.; S. Heckman....	Trifling
7:50—140th St. on railroad tracks; unknown.....	None
8:55—Old and New Clason Point Roads; unknown.....	None
6:00—582 E. 138th St.; Anna Taporaso....	$10
6:15—20 E. 104th St.; Sophie Broygt....	Trifling
6:50—100 Hamilton Place; unknown....	Trifling
7:25—340 W. 125th St.; Jack Hoggan....	Trifling
7:50—113 W. 117th St.; Russell Sage Estate.....	$1,000

Real Estate

Real Estate at Auction.

SALE OF LAND OWNED BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Bryan L. Kennelly, on Friday, November 28, 1913, at 12 o'clock M., will sell at public auction for the City of New York, at the New York Real Estate Exchange, Nos. 14 & 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, a certain parcel of land owned by the City of New York, fronting 25 feet on 126th Street, near Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, at an upset price of $28,000.

For further particulars see The City Record.

DOUGLAS MATHEWSON,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Washington Heights.

HERE'S A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

to buy a modern, fireproof, six-story elevator apartment house; located on Audubon Avenue, highest part of Washington Heights; lot 100x100; every apartment occupied. Will pay handsome return on investment. Price most attractive, and to suit purchaser. Call or write C. L. Raser, 212 5th Av.

East Side.

Madison Av. and 128th St. (west side).—8-story and basement brownstone front; lot 18x70; 70 per cent. of purchase price may remain on mortgage. Look into this proposition; it's a good investment. Call or write C. L. Raser, 212 5th Av.

To Let—Furnished.

A lady going to Europe desires to let furnished house complete, glass, china, silver, linen, and blankets; great concession to desirable party; seen at any time. 57 East 76th Street.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

CHESTER COURT ONE-FAMILY HOUSES, $7,750-$8,000; terms to suit; English stucco brick; Prospect Park station, Brighton L., opp. 610 Flatbush Av. P. J. Collins, builder.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

ELDERLY WOMAN, in need of money, will sell her 7-room detached house, with all modern improvements; fine cellar, heat, gas and electricity; nice lawn and garden plot; one block from trolley; only 25 minutes' ride; must have $100; balance, $18 monthly; possession at once. Mrs. H. Laton, 43 Times.

SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, (1122 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., near 127th St.
Brooklyn Branch, 218-220 Livingston St.

The Best Method—Superior Native Teachers.
Private and class lessons, day and evening.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
Free conversation circles for students.

INSTRUCTION. Dancing.

MODERN DANCING

Announcement.

The Misses Newman announce the opening of their new studio of dancing. They will endeavor to give the very best instruction in all the modern dances, always devoting their personal attention and experience to their pupils. Private tuition 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. A visit to the studio will be appreciated.

2,875 B'way, cor. 113th St. Tel., 1984—Morningside.

30 Years at This Address Means Something. Phones 4357-4684 Columbus.

REMEY'S
Open Daily 10 A.M. to 11 P.M.
MODERN DANCES
Quickly taught by expert instructors, always in attendance. Lessons given any time, without appointment, in
TANGO, TROT, HESITATION WALTZ, BOSTON GLIDE, DIP, AND ONE-STEP.
All Ball Room Dances
Guaranteed in 5 private and 4 class lessons, $5. 4 class lessons, $1.
Separate Floor for Private Lessons.
The Remey School for Dancing
813-819 Eighth Av., near 54th St.
Send for Large Free Booklet.

Louise Morgan Studios
180 W. 57TH ST.,
2 doors east of Carnegie Hall.
Instruction in all of the latest Parisian Dances.
Tel. 540 Columbus.

DANCING — MISS DURLING
23 West 42d St.; young, refined, expert professional dancer; gives private instruction; all modern society dances. Tel. Bryant 4926.

ONE-STEP, TROT & TANGO
guaranteed in 5 lessons; $2. Remenyi's Dancing School, 102 East 59th.

Modern dances taught privately by refined lady. Mlle. Mindere, 101 W. 71st. 2597 Col.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

Unless you order at once the Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued on Sunday, Dec. 7, you will be unable to get the rotogravure section containing pictures of typical American girls selected in The Times contest.—Adv.

Lost

The following promissory note has been lost and payment has been stopped. All persons are warned against negotiating same:

Promissory note made by Simpson-Crawford Co., New York City, for $2,500.

Indorsed by "Henry Siegel" and "F. E. Vogel."

Dated July 21st, 1913.

Due December 18th, 1913.

Payable at the office of Messrs. Goldman, Sachs & Co., 60 Wall Street, New York City.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Plymouth, Pa.

LOST—DIAMOND AND EMERALD BAR PIN, SET IN PLATINUM, BETWEEN HOLLAND HOUSE AND WALDORF, THURSDAY AFTERNOON. LIBERAL REWARD. RETURN MRS. R. W. STEELE, HOLLAND HOUSE.

LOST—Will party who received fur neck piece by mistake at Knickerbocker Hotel Saturday night after theatre communicate with Mrs. N. Ullman, 1,215 Madison Av., or manager of hotel?

LOST—Diamond and pink sapphire pendant set in platinum at Century Opera House or neighborhood 56th St. and 7th Av. Saturday; reward. Theo. B. Starr, Inc., 47th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—Raccoon neckpiece, taken by mistake at Horse Show Friday night; advertiser has yours. Call Deremeaux, phone 6458 Columbus. Address 309 8th Av.

LOST—Saturday, amethyst brooch, surrounded by pearls, in or out of bus between Broadway, 137th St. and East 61st St.; liberal reward. 159 East 61st St.

LOST—Saturday afternoon between 118th St. and Carnegie Hall, garnet cluster pin; reward. Burchard, 413 West 118th.

LOST—Lady's open-face gold watch set with diamonds; good reward. Taub, 916 Fox St., Bronx.

$500 REWARD

FOR RETURN OF THE FIVE STAMPS (1830 INVERTS) THAT DISAPPEARED FROM THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION, NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1913; NO QUESTIONS ASKED. C. E. CHAPMAN, 2 WALL ST.

Found.

FOUND—In Van Cortlandt Park Saturday, small sum of money. R 26 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bulldog, brindle, color with white on face, white breast, wore green collar with brass trimmings; very liberal reward. Return 140 West 64th.

LOST—Small black and tan dog, 90th St. and Broadway; answers to the name of Monty; reward. 6139 Riverside.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 125th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons willing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY

appeals for funds to construct four or five additional cottages, at a cost of $5,000 each, in its farm at Tremont, N. Y. The work of the institution has been placed upon a sound basis of caring for children, and the question that confronts it is the problem of expansion along existing lines. Checks may be sent William H. Wheelock, Treasurer, 14 Wall Street, New York.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, 109TH AND 110th Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, established solely for treatment of women, has strong claims on the benevolent. The women and girls of the tenements are especially cared for. Remittances may be addressed to Charles N. Talbot, Secretary and Treasurer.

Real Estate

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

WILL YOU INVEST $100 to gain $500 at once in a magnificent restricted water front right property? There is nothing to equal this on the Long Shore of Long Island; reverse in circumstances demand this sacrifice; only 25 minutes from Pennsylvania station by electric through service. C. METZGER, 71 Times.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Particular homes for particular people are located at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., a Colonial designed country home, 9 rooms, splendid bath, hardwood trim, hot water heat; all appointments to your liking; near golf club, R. R. depot, public and private schools, churches; price $5,500; 25% cash; worth 4-day trip if contemplating a home in the country. Briarcliff Realty Co., 1211 East 48th St., N. Y. Tel. 3070 Murray Hill.

Mount Vernon.

Chestnut Hill, Mt. Vernon.—Modern frame dwelling, 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, gas; lot 76x125. A most attractive home, in exclusive neighborhood; 70 per cent. of purchase price may remain on mortgage. Will sell at a figure to settle estate. Call or write C. L. Raser, 212 5th Av.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Two bargains; East 3d St., dwelling, 10 rooms, bath, shower, gas and electricity, steam heat; cash, $500; price $5,500; Gramatan Av., 10 rooms, bath; steam heat; only $1,500 cash; price $8,500. Oliver Hubbard Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Beautiful wooded hillside bungalow sites facing Riverside Drive at 125th St.; short walk from 180th St. ferry; only $400 each; perfect title; easy terms; other bargains in houses and plots. R. H. Reid Co., Palisade, N. J. Tel. 203 Cliffside.

RIDGEWOOD—Heart residential section, six minutes' walk from station, sixty foot plot, detached dwelling, eight rooms; all improvements; A1 condition; $6,800. Easy terms to responsible buyer; might rent. S. B. Pierstorff, Bertrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Handsome, moderate-price homes on large shaded plots, near Fanwood, N. J., railroad station; build on very easy terms; write us for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Real Estate.

FOR RENT.—The Manor House, near Washington, D. C., within fifteen minutes' ride of U. S. Capitol Building; overlooks city; could be made to be similar to "Claremont" on Riverside Drive, N. Y.; rent free for one year to party with furniture. Apply U. S. Realty Co., Washington, D. C.

Real Estate for Exchange.

1,520 PRESIDENT ST., near Albany Av.—New 2-family, stone, 13 rooms, every improvement. Driveway. For sale, exchange or to let. Also 691 ELMORE Pl., (9 23d St.), cor. Farragut Road.—Doctor's detached residence, 10 rooms; plot 50x100; garage. Brokers paid. Open daily. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

AGENCY.—Management of property, economical personal management vacancies filled; experience; references Rottmann, 1,123 Madison Av. Phone 1941 Lenox. 2,583 Seventh Av. Phone 8328 Morningside.

To Let for Business Purposes.

68-90 Walker St.—Loft 25x90, rent $1,000; 50x90, rent $1,900; steam power, heat, automatic sprinkler, fire alarm, elevator. Inquire S. Hellenberg, 500 Broadway. Phone 4045 Worth, or engineer on premises.

208 WEST 78TH.—Large back parlor, with extension; unfurnished; suitable for professional purposes.

Elegantly furnished private office and outer office, subdivided, in Manhattan Building; no agents. Write or call 437-439 Manhattan Building.

Attractive office or desk room in completely furnished suite in the Longacre Building, Broadway and 42d St. Apply J. W. Buckley.

Offices on Fifth Av., with partitions; rent $100; sublet May 1; $60. Apply Leslie, 128 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. H. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Country Property

Wanted.

Dwelling house on long lease, within 50 miles of New York; state full particulars; lowest terms. R 27 Times.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO. Store your furniture, $6; moving, $8 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 49th. Telephone 3080 Bryant.

Schools.

French instruction by refined Parisian teacher; college experience. Miss Borel, 231 West 23d St., City. Phone 3342 Chelsea.

Business Opportunities

SEVERAL CHEMICAL ENGINEERS to act as selling representatives in Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, and New Orleans; exclusive territory; large line of patented and special machinery used in many industries, including complete plants; representatives to invest $5,000 each; references given and required. L 105 Times.

Capital (European) for sound enterprises; mining, electric railways, timber, &c., procured; underwriting and sale of BONDS and stocks; no connection with any other firm. Address Cooke & Byrne, 3 and 2 Molesworth St., Dublin, Ireland.

LIVE BUSINESS MAN with $15,000, can buy control in going manufacturing proposition; ready market; enormous return on investment; owner professional man without time for active management; references required. Y 330 Times.

UNUSUAL INVESTMENT.

Wanted, party with $25,000 to purchase interest in well established retail business of ladies' high-class dresses, furs and hats. Apply Charles E. Warnock, 290 5th Av.

EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN, with $10,000 to invest, to act as office manager and Superintendent of well-known manufacturer of heavy machinery; references given and required. L 106 Times.

Engineer, chemist, or chemical engineer, with selling ability, to act as local representative of well-known machinery builders; representative to invest $10,000; references given and required. L 104 Times.

New Coney Island Carousel Company, having new patents, offers ground floor opportunity for few investors. A 176 Times Downtown.

Experienced brass manufacturer, with some money, can secure part or entire interest in established brass manufacturing plant. Address F. O. Box 22, Houston, Texas.

Motion picture theatre, 600 seats, newly built; exceptional proposition. Pitney Smith, 32 Union Square, and 1,480 Broadway.

Rooming house, Irving Place, 17th St., on good terms; house furnished; entirely rented; no agents. Apply 110 East 17th.

Business Notices.

BANK ADVERTISING

THE LAWRENCE PRESS

New process photogravure Advertising Blotters, 500, printed, $4.00; 1000, printed, $6.00; 5000, printed, $4.50 per 1000. These prices include our beautiful landscapes in series. If you wish special photographs instead of your building, bank, etc., we can design special blotters. We also do Combination Printing and Multigraphing of Facsimile Letters.

The Lawrence Press, Inc., 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

Facsimile Letters and Printing.

$3 buys the best written circular letter any one in New York can produce; any business; best advice; suggestions free. Call National Advertising Service, 1,182 Broadway, at 28th St.

Smokestacks and ventilating sheet metal work in all branches. Hight or less. Wm. Buchanan, 409 East 151st St. Tel. 6664 Melrose.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Telephone Cortland 1332. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Reliable multigraph letters; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8. Telephone Greeley 639. Gotham Multigraph Co., Room 1,204, 45 West 34th.

Accountant, 8 South William. Telephone 404 Broad. Books opened, disentangled; terms moderate; references.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 110 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Merchants in need of ready cash can have their account financed. Security Finance Company, 135 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. L. 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

180th, 854 West.—Nine rooms, sublease furnished or unfurnished; all outside rooms; corner; elevator apartment; baths; overlooking Hudson; rent reasonable. Apply Superintendent.

Furnished apartments; short or long term leases, 2 to 12 rooms; $75 per month up. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

101ST, 241 WEST.—EIGHT LARGE ROOMS, 2 BATHS, WELL FURNISHED, TO SUBLET. PHONE 2290 RIVER.—2 E.

112th St., 604 West.—Six large rooms, completely furnished; piano, silver; references. Suite 8.

55th, 16 West.—Suite of two rooms, bath, in private family; references.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

Wonderful view of city; Subway, 116th St. and La Fayette; 6 rooms, bath, $25.
50 Morningside Drive, corner 115th St. Corner apartment; southern exposure. 7 rooms and bath. $1,000.
Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

THE JEFFERSON,
824-828 West 51st St.
Very attractive apartments, four, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

311 WEST 128TH ST.,
northeast corner St. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment, six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable doctor, dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,
806-810 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Apply on premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

93D ST., 46 AND 48 WEST.
Seven and eight large rooms, bath; all light; fine location; half block from Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

NEW MARKEEN APARTMENTS,
570 West 156th St.; finest elevator apartments on Washington Heights; mail chute; four and five rooms; lowest rents.

Sublet 7 large rooms; bath, electric light; phone day and night; hall elevator service; Consul going to South America. Supt., 77 West 85th St.

227 WEST 141ST ST.,
Near 7th Av.; five and six room apartments; two large front rooms; all light; low rent.

47th, 16 West.—Desirable small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water, conveniences; reasonable.

80th St., 109 West.—Single apartment house; eight rooms, bath; newly decorated. Janitor.

58-40 West 98th St.—Five light, large rooms; cheap rent; newly decorated.

East Side.

APARTMENTS TO LET,
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two rooms and bath, front, choice, $18.00
Four rooms and bath, front $34.00
Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c.
THE HILLHURST, 184-186 East 91st St.

East 79th, 112.—Top floor, private housekeeping apartment; desirable locality. 6865 Lenox.

Brooklyn.

Elegant, all improvements, new apartment, 4 rooms, bath; fronting Prospect Park; $35 to $42; two blocks Woodruff Avenue Brighton L station. 137 Parkside Avenue.

Bronx.

1,580 Prospect Av. (near Freeman Subway station.)—Seven large, light rooms; bath; electric light; all improvements; low rents.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

A.—47 8TH AV.—Handsome steam heated rooms, singly, en suite; table board; references.

117th, 110 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

34TH ST., 117 AND 119 EAST.—Large and small rooms with board.

60TH, 126 EAST.—Well furnished rooms; good table; refined Jewish family; select neighborhood.

63D ST., 21-30 EAST.—Large rooms; private bath; other rooms; fine table.

80TH ST., 40 EAST, corner Madison.—Floor, two rooms, bath; fine table.

IRVING PLACE, 70.—Desirable single rooms, with board; references.

MADISON AV., 106.—Large rooms; most desirable; private bath; one block Subway; elevated road.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Desirable single rooms; excellent board; steam, telephone; table guests.

111TH ST., 358 WEST.—Wanted steady boarders by the week; table first-class; terms reasonable. Apply Morgan Hotel.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

65TH, 221 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; table strictly first class; references.

40TH, 68 WEST, — Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

66TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

67TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class large room; southern exposure; board; reference; telephone.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, exceptionally well-appointed house, for one or two persons desiring superior accommodations.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Elegant rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable; transients.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; table board optional.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Exceptional course dinner, 50 cents; table board day, week; beautifully furnished double, single rooms; reasonable.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

72D, 233 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths; beautiful, homelike house; white service; board optional.

72D, 117 WEST.—Suite of three rooms; all improvements; parlor dining room; telephone.

74TH ST., 121 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large and medium sized rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Pleasant, large room; private bath; hall room; telephone; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished, medium room; heated; bath adjoining; private house.

77TH, 134 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; newly furnished house; parlor dining; excellent home cooking; table guests; exceptional neighborhood; reasonable; telephone; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable warm single room, adjoining bath; gentleman; private family.

82D, 62 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8307.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, desirable second floor front; hall room; baths; conveniences.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Magnificent second floor room; extension bath; parlor dining; references.

92TH, 270 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; steam heat; electricity; table specialty.

94TH, 148 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; Southern cooking; table guests.

94TH, 10 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms with board; also back parlor; reference.

103D ST., 252 WEST, (Near West End.)—Bachelors, couples; excellent table board; references.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large, front, southern rooms; unsurpassed table; quiet; efficient service.

125D ST., 23 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; steam, electricity, telephone; reasonable; bathroom adjoining; desired.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny room to let, with good board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise, yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan; grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; roof Sunmer. Apply Winter,
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef; service first-class; tables with everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents.
71 Central Av., Cymplkiwille, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 867.—Private house, overlooking Hudson; exquisitely furnished, large room; private bath; steam; excellent table; roof garden; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—American aristocratic family; man paying guest; large, well-furnished room; private bath; meals served. 9411 Morningside.

SPECIAL LOW RATES PERMANENT guests; family hotel; modern conveniences; fine location; near Riverside Drive; room, with board, $7 up; rooms, $3 up; best value in city; call and be convinced. Acropolis Hotel, 519 West 123d St.

THE WOODBURY,
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

Brooklyn.

HALSEY ST., 37, (near Bedford Av.)—Large, comfortable room; all conveniences; excellent table; references.

PIERREPONT ST., 76 and 81. (Near Subway.)—Attractive rooms; good table. Phone 1159-W Main.

Board Wanted

Young single gentleman wants nice room, good board; private family; west side. P 105 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

18TH ST., 112 EAST.—Large, pleasant rooms in fine, private house; references.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Two-room suite, private bath, $7; smaller room; moderate.

28TH ST., 109 EAST, (Subway.)—Appreciative business men will find quiet, well-kept home; private baths; telephone; $5-$7.

84TH, 50 EAST.—Large, comfortably furnished, clean rooms; twin beds; suitable one or two gentlemen; $6, $7.

467TH ST., EAST.—Medium-size room, bath; gentleman's reference. 9411 Morningside.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—ROOMS, WITH TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

60TH, 119 EAST.—Two beautiful, sunny, front rooms; steam; newly decorated; A1 condition.

90TH ST., 70 EAST.—Attractive rooms; private house; modern conveniences; scrupulously clean; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 948.—Doctor would share a perfectly equipped office with another doctor; also a large front room and bath; electric light; steam heat; private house. Phone 96 Lenox.

MADISON AV., (84th St.)—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; refined neighborhood; references.

MADISON AV., 128, (NEAR 30TH ST.)—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

West Side.

8TH ST., 36 WEST.—Gentlemen; beautifully furnished double; single room; adjoining bath; $25 upward; famous private residence. Telephone 2644 Spring.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private residence; two charming rooms; gentlemen; conveniences; electricity; references.

9TH ST., 23 WEST.—Fine, large room, bath connected; also smaller rooms.

22D, 269 WEST.—Single, double; private bath; electricity, steam; house quiet, select; good service.

23D ST., 423 WEST.—Large and small rooms; select house; electricity; bathrooms; Summer rates; also suite of rooms.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; private bath; small rooms.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid room; bath, steam, electricity; suitable gentlemen.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; board optional. 4598 Bryant.

49TH ST., 46 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; gentlemen only; modern improvements.

53D, 42 WEST.—Small, cosy single room; southern exposure; quiet house.

55TH ST., 329 WEST.—Nice, comfortable rooms; running water; clean, quiet; telephone; references.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; well heated; private house; telephone.

56TH, 68 WEST.—Breakfast-heated suites, rooms; private baths; newly decorated; moderate.

56TH, 351 WEST.—Large, single rooms; also front, rear floor; shower; telephone.

58TH ST., 55 WEST.
Large room; references.

67TH ST., 411 WEST.
The La Grange.—Several desirable vacancies; double rooms, $16; single, $8; superior cuisine.

68TH, 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

68TH ST., 360 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchen, for housekeeping; piano; telephone; elevator. Edwards.

68TH ST., 333 WEST.—Large, small rooms; first-class board; solid comforts.

68TH, 21 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms, (or floor;) perfectly kept house; highest references.

68TH, 62 WEST.—Commodious room, en suite or separate; private bath; references.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Two elegant, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; single or en suite; strictly private house; for gentlemen; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated; telephone.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms, newly furnished; private bath optional; $8, $10.

71ST ST., 147 WEST.
Large, small rooms; hot water, heat; private house; gentlemen or married couples.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Excellent dinner, 50c.; served outside guests; table board.

72D, 123 WEST.—Private family will rent rooms; select bachelors only; furnished, unfurnished rooms; en suite; "L," Subway.

73D, 140 WEST.—Front room in private house, suitable for two.

74TH ST., 121 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; reasonable; references.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Elegant sunny rooms, with and without private bath; also hall room; conveniences; homelike; excellent table; references, Telephone Schuyler 1017.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Room; bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite; hot, cold water; moderate.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive room; first floor, front; private house; reference.

77TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large room; exceptional; handsomely furnished; dressing room; refined; moderate.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

79TH ST., 218 WEST.—Two delightful sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; kitchenette; privileges. Reasonable to permanent party.

80TH ST., 160 WEST.—Bedroom, sitting room, adjoining bath; telephone, running water; no other roomers; gentlemen. Barnett.

82D, 70 WEST.—Sunny, cheerful, double, single rooms; baths; homelike; board optional.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family; rent large, small room; furnace heat; reference.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Sunny front room, parlor floor; private bath; home cooking.

84TH, 14 WEST.—Large, medium sized, attractively furnished front rooms; quiet, refined; telephone.

84TH ST., 66 WEST.—Large, light room; running water; handsomely furnished, "L." Lartigue.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable basement room, private bath, heated; telephone; reasonable; bath optional.

85TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with baths; heat; central; phone; private house.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Convenient to all lines of transportation; business woman preferred; references. Phone 5589 Schuyler. Barcus.

86TH ST., 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, sunny rooms; every convenience; gentlemen or married couple; near Subway, "L"; near Riverside; breakfast optional; reference.

86TH ST., 302 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; first flight; continuous hot water; references.

86TH, 101 WEST.—Newly furnished room; telephone; breakfast optional; Subway, "L." Kuntz.

91ST, 126 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor, bedroom, ground floor; Subway, "L." Maguire.

93D, 69 WEST.—Room, southern exposure; private family; elevator apartment; gentleman. Apartment 42.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; "L," Subway; refined home; reasonable; telephone.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; gentlemen preferred; references.

94TH, 76 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor, bedroom, convenient Subway, "L"; references. Weinzierl.

94TH ST., 110 WEST.—Excellent furnished rooms; private house; telephone; Subway, elevated convenient; moderate.

94TH ST., 136-138 WEST. (The La Grand.)—Large front parlor; doctor or dentist; single room; excellent meals.

95TH ST., 47 WEST.—Desirable front, southern room; also parlor studio; telephone; references.

95TH, 122 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; private house; telephone; private phone; great details.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Exceptional room, strictly private house; telephone; gentleman; Subway, elevated.

96TH, 145 West.—Exceptional room, strictly private house; telephone; gentlemen; subway, "L."

96TH, 104 WEST.—Small, sunny room, bath adjoining; 2d floor; no other roomers; gentleman; references. Mrs. A. McManus.

96TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large, light rooms; newly furnished; bath; conveniences; phone, steam; board or breakfast optional. Cowan.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath; dressing rooms; large closets; strictly private.

102D, 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; small, attractive room, adjoining bath.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house; near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; piano; telephone.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Large front room; running water; private house; telephone; references.

107TH, (2,783 Broadway.)—Large sunny parlor, bedroom; handsomely furnished; piano. Apartment 6A.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large parlor, bedroom; high-class apartment; business woman. Smith.

108TH, 211 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; bath; steam heat; two blocks Subway and "L"; use kitchen. Williams. 3802 Riverside.

109TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large, comfortable single room; large closet; two windows; near subway, "L"; $2.50. Ojerholm.

111TH ST., 811 WEST.—A lady having elevator apartment would rent large front or medium room, adjoining bath; women or couple employed. Schrader. Morningside 0844.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment; restaurant in building; telephone; reference. Hubbell.

112TH, 501 WEST.—Lady would rent large, beautiful room, facing Broadway. Mathison.

118TH, 541 WEST, Apt. 24.—Desirable room, suitable two gentlemen; lavatory.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Single room; private house; very desirable.

115TH ST., 404 WEST.—Very desirable, well furnished, with large clothes closet and all conveniences. Apt. 21.

116TH ST., 606 WEST.—Large, medium, newly furnished; cleanliness; comforts; conveniences; one block subway express; near Riverside Drive; breakfast or board optional; Southern cooking. ROTHWELL.

115TH ST., 403 WEST.—Elevator apartment; very desirable room; references. Apt. 22.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Several excellent rooms, double, single; elevator, electricity. Apartment 41.

114TH, 419 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms; elevator; shower. Apt. 32.

119TH ST., 430 WEST.—Large, attractive room, near Columbia; reasonable. 3350 Morningside. Hammond.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Pleasant outside rooms; elevator, telephone, steam heat. Apply directly to Apartment 51

GEN. BOOTH CHEERED BY GREAT AUDIENCE

Carnegie Hall Packed to Hear Salvation Army's Head Talk of His Father's Life.

WHITMAN INTRODUCES HIM

And Other Speakers Refer to Them as Typifying Religion and Law —Eva Booth to Leave U. S.?

Four thousand people crowded into Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon to hear Gen. Bramwell Booth, International Commander of the Salvation Army, make his first public address in New York. They not only applauded Gen. Booth, but were enthusiastic as well in their greeting of District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, who presided. The two sat side by side and all of the speakers who followed alluded to them as typifying Religion and Law and rejoiced in their presence on the same platform.

The meeting was a Salvation Army demonstration, marked by singing and shouting, frequent interruptions of the speakers with "Hear, hear" and "Amen," and all the characteristics of a corner service by a small army band. Only, where fifteen or twenty join in the street corner meetings, 4,000, stimulated to unusual enthusiasm by the presence of their leader, joined heart and soul in yesterday's demonstration.

Gen. Booth, in spite of the handicap of a severely hoarse voice, spoke effectively. His delivery was dramatic, his expressions homely, his appeal evangelistic. He was always a Salvation Army speaker. He used many gestures, he walked to the very edge of the platform in intense moments, he was personal and direct at all times, and in every word he uttered he was impressively sincere.

The meeting was opened by Col. William Peart of the Salvation Army of New York, who asked the Rev. S. Parks Cadman to offer a prayer. After the prayer Commander Eva Booth, Gen. Bramwell Booth's sister and the head of the army in America, introduced Mr. Whitman. She referred to his "noble and unimpeachable character" and said that it was a privilege to have him present.

Whitman Praises Army's Work.

Mr. Whitman said in part:

"No men are called upon more closely to observe the sin and sorrow and crime, the poverty and misery incident to the life of a great city than are our Police Magistrates, the Judges of our lowest and highest criminal courts, and those charged with the duty of prosecuting crime. As an incumbent of one or another of these offices during the last ten years I have had opportunity to see and to know that rather depressing phase of our city's life and to be familiar with the instrumentalities which are at work to help the weak and erring, to lighten the burden of those in distress, and to reclaim many who are all but hopelessly lost.

"I esteem this an opportunity and perhaps a civic duty, as well as a privilege, to bear cheerful witness to the noble and successful work of the kind referred to. I have referred that is being performed every day in New York, modestly, quietly, patiently, and courageously by the Salvation Army. I cannot refrain from expressing my own and personal admiration for the endeavor where I have seen you in the conflict and where I have known of your triumphs, and I know that I express the sentiment of our city and of our people every-where, of every creed, when I say to assure your honored commander, whose inspiring presence makes this occasion one long to be remembered, that no visitor could come to us more welcome than he is.

"England has been honored as have few nations of the world, in those of her sons who have followed her standards to battle and to death, in obedience to their sovereign's call. None the less for the peaceful of these soldiers of the Cross, who, obeying the divine command, have gone into all the world, and wherever are found those who love righteousness and hate iniquity, who honor courage and consecration and devotion, who love the cause of mankind and hence must love those who are fighting for that cause, there the Salvation Army holds an honored place."

Draws Lessons From Father's Life.

Gen. Booth was visibly affected when he rose to speak. While the prolonged applause that began with Mr. Whitman's introduction of him was continuing he stood near the front of the platform with his hands folded meekly in front of him and his head lowered until he could not see beyond the first few rows of people. When the applause ceased he began to speak. His voice was so husky at first that he could hardly be heard even by those in front, but after he had talked a few minutes it became louder and clearer, and although it was evident throughout his address that he was speaking only with the greatest difficulty, those in the top gallery could hear him without trouble.

After expressing his appreciation of the reception given to him and saying that it would serve to encourage him in his work, he began speaking of his father. Gen. William Booth, and the remainder of his talk was about lessons which he drew from the life of the founder of the Salvation Army.

"My father was not perfect," he said. "It would grieve him if he thought we were insensible to his merits; to make him was impossible in health, his education was lacking, his social position, at least at first, was a handicap to him, and he had many weaknesses, but God has shown a way that even though one has recognized and acknowledged weaknesses and imperfections he can still be used in God's service.

"And the record is clear from my faithful wife, who has long since passed to her reward, that I can say never to have complained without God, as an unlimited, living, present, divine help, my father was prepared by the whole course of events he never could successfully do or function. He never could attempt any mean and unforgiven, he never spoke unjustly or in more just distribution of words. He followed all these efforts and strivings that without doubt would have been unbalanced. This realization that at the root of his consecration and views in his early manhood for the night life were as full and complete as in his later years, but I do claim for him that all through his life his attitude was 'My God, Thy will be done.' In this spirit he grew in consecration and belief. 'I have made up my mind,' he once said, 'that God shall have all there is of William Booth.'

"But the greatest of all the lessons that can be drawn from his life," continued Gen. Booth, his husky voice growing intense as he walked to the very edge of the platform, "is his proof that the moral power, the heart power is the greatest of all powers. The power of infinite sympathy, the power of compassion is the supreme power, and father's life illustrates this in a wonderful way. No idea of rising in the estimation of the people carried him ahead in the early difficult stages of his work. No man ever had less idea of his future than he. But the thing that impelled him was shown when he used to say himself: 'William Booth, where would you be now if you had been born without hope and home and help.' He once said to me:

"'Bramwell, do all you can for the helpless and the suffering,' and his voice would ring with sympathetic appeal.

"This feeling of sympathy, this heart power, was inherent in him as the quality of the needle in the compass is inherent, and makes the needle respond to the magnetic attraction. It was at the base of his life and behind all his actions. Heart power kept his spirits up in the days of trial. At first he was misunderstood and maligned, and therefore persecuted, but his sympathy with others made him see their point of view and not become angry with them or discouraged with himself.

Scorned by His Tailor.

"There was a tailor in our town in the old days who once hung a coat in his window to which was attached this notice:

"'This coat was made for Gen. Booth, but it was returned because the pockets were too small.'

"My father laughed at that sign as much as any passerby who did not understand his motives. He sympathized with the tailor's point of view. This little thing shows how his heart was with the people. He served them with his strength, he served them with his mind, but most of all he served them with his heart. A Frenchman once said of him:

"'Booth-Booth may be an Englishman, but he is not for England. He is for humanity.'

"And this should be the spirit of the Salvation Army, the spirit behind its work. It was impressed upon me only to-day. As I was sitting in my carriage waiting to start here a man came up to me and caught my hand.

"'I am General,' he said, 'I am not of you, but you belong to me.'

"That is it, we belong to everybody, and the heart power is the power that takes us to everybody who needs us."

Commissioner Gen. Booth the Rev. Charles N. Mead offered a motion, thanking District Attorney Whitman for presiding. The motion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Pagnani of the Reformed Theological Seminary, and carried by a rising vote of all the people in the hall.

In his praises of Mr. Whitman before he made the motion, Dr. Mead caused a slight misunderstanding by what at first appeared to be a comparison of Mr. Whitman with Gen. Booth. After eulogizing Gen. Booth by saying: "Moses is dead, but we have Joshua with us," Dr. Mead mentioned Mr. Whitman and his recent triumph at the polls, and said:

"We are grateful for the distinguished presence of this more distinguished man."

After the meeting Dr. Mead stated emphatically that he had not meant any comparison between Mr. Whitman and Gen. Booth, but had meant to say that while Mr. Whitman was distinguished a year ago, he was more distinguished now by his almost unanimous re-election.

The doxology was played by the Salvation Army Band and sung by the choir. Dr. Charles Parkhurst delivered a brief benediction, and the meeting was over.

Among those on the platform were Police Commissioner Waldo, Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss, Lloyd C. Griscom, the Rev. David Wylie, Frank B. Kellett, James Verchence, and George Miesel.

Rumor Busy with Eva Booth.

At the meeting a rumor spread that Gen. Booth was contemplating the transfer of Commander Eva Booth of the American Salvation Army to the head of the most important International Bureau of the organization. This would necessitate her moving to England, and therefore has not been favorably received by the army leaders in America, although the transfer would be a promotion for their Commander. It is opposed to the unwritten law of the organization for any one to express his views on a question of this kind, but it was said yesterday that if the rumor was true Gen. Booth would be greatly grieved to lose Eva from the field. The General would not discuss the subject at all after yesterday's meeting.

In the evening the Salvation Army held a religious and revival meeting in the Lyric Theatre in West Forty-second Street, when Gen. Bramwell Booth was the principal speaker. He said the work of the army was so world-wide and had entered so closely into the lives and hearts of the people of every nationality that it was impossible to be stopped. During the year following some fifty men and women converts arose from their seats in the orchestra and galleries and joined the officers on the stage.

The theatre was so crowded when the meeting began that the doors had to be closed and many people were turned away. With Gen. Booth on the stage were his sister, Miss Eva Booth; Commissioner John Lawley, in charge of the work in London; Col. John Dean, Chief Secretary of the Salvation Army in England; Col. Thomas Estill, Chief Secretary at Chicago; Col. A. W. Knuhnsdorf, Treasurer of the organization here; Col. William Peart, Chief Secretary; Col. A. M. Dawson, Field Secretary; Brig. Alexander Cunningham, in charge of the organization; Lieut.-Col. P. A. Mortimer, director of the work in New York and New Jersey, and other officers.

WANTS $3,000,000 FOR WEST POINT

Col. Townsley Tells Secretary of War That Long-Delayed Plans Should Be Carried Out.

OFFICERS' HOMES AND HOTEL

Also School Building and a Laundry Are Needed—Roads in Need of Repairs.

Owing to a lack of funds work on the general improvements plan for the United States Military Academy at West Point is practically at a standstill, and there seems little reason to believe that Congress will at any early date appropriate the $3,000,000 that is still needed for the carrying out of the entire building scheme, long ago approved by the War Department. An annual appropriation of from $500,000 to $700,000 would be needed until the work was completed.

At present the greatest need of the academy is eight new sets of officers' quarters for married instructors. Col. C. P. Townsley, the Superintendent of the academy, in his report to the Secretary of War, says that these quarters are an absolute necessity, and points to the fact that at this time buildings built to accommodate six families are housing twelve families, and that a number of married couples are domiciled in the building set aside as a home for bachelor officers.

"It is more objectionable here than at other posts for officers to be crowded into such inadequate space," says Colonel Townsley. "The work of instruction is almost entirely prepared in their quarters, and they cannot do this comfortably or efficiently unless they can be free from the disturbances of others than their own families. Eight sets of apartments for married officers are needed. It is believed that it built on Quartermaster plans somewhat modified to harmonize with the other buildings at the post that satisfactory results can be reached without great cost."

Of almost as much urgent need is the long promised West Point Hotel, to take the place of the old hotel that has been at West Point so long. The West Point Hotel is a little more than eighty years old, and, as Col. Townsley says it is "beyond economical repair or alteration."

"The hotel," says Col. Townsley, "is inadequate, miserably heated by some forty stoves and open grates, and is defective in plumbing—only three bathrooms for the 100 guests sometimes crowded into it. During the Summer encampment and at week-end and holiday periods through the academic year the hotel is filled and often overcrowded, principally with relatives and friends of cadets, and they cannot be provided with the necessary conveniences and ordinary comforts of even a second-rate boarding house, except in the way of satisfactory meals, and because of the arrangements it is with the greatest difficulty that these can be properly served.

"A new hotel has been urged among the other buildings to be constructed under the general improvement plans authorized for this post, and the time has now come when this part of the construction should be started.

"Like my predecessor," Col. Townsley continues, "I believe that the proper place for the hotel is on or near its present site, isolated from officers' quarters, near cadet camps, so that parents and friends may be readily visited by cadets without waste of time going and coming. It is true that the new hotel on the present site will cost more than on the site suggested, because of the architectural harmony it should be built of stone instead of brick, also because it should be larger.

"Another crying need of West Point is the proper repair of its roads, the present roads on the reservation being badly run down.

"Funds for this purpose," says Col. Townsley, "for the last two years have been granted for only 30 per cent. of the amount estimated, and for the year to come what would be expected—had roads that are a discredit to the Government, and in sad contrast to the State roads outside and connecting with the reservation."

Col. Townsley calls attention to the fact that a school building properly equipped for the instruction of the children at West Point is also in urgent demand. At present there are nearly 200 school children at West Point, while the extreme capacity of the school building is only 125 children.

"In order to carry on the instruction it has been necessary," Col. Townsley points out, "to use the Cadet Chapel and other rooms as could be found about the post. This makes proper teaching and control of the new pupils most difficult.

"The Quartermaster, the superintendent asks, when because of the increasing attendance the building of a new school cannot be delayed without serious detriment to the instruction and health of the children of West Point?

"There is at present in use at West Point a building which Col. Townsley describes as inadequate for the work required, unsafe because of the heavy machinery in it and dangerous because of its inflammable materials. This building is the laundry, and to replace it a new and modern plant is required, and Col. Townsley says to construction should no longer be delayed.

"There will be about $5,000,000 to complete the improvements desired and needed," says Col. Townsley, "and this should now be authorized by Congress."

TWO MOTOR BOATS ADRIFT.

One Tries to Save the Other and Breaks Down—Scout Saves Both.

The motor boat Scout, owned by Guy Tolan of South Brooklyn, started out early yesterday from Tiebout's Yacht Basin on a fishing trip. The Scout, which worked a trawl all day and late last evening, which near Hoffman Island, the motor gave out completely. Another boat, the Lillian W., also of South Brooklyn, went to the assistance of the Scout, but her engine gave out under the strain. The Scout's motor-less boat sprung a leak, and the Lillian W. went to their aid. The Scout's motor was repaired and started the motor boat just in time to keep them from going on the rocks at Bartram's Point, where they would be in great danger, but the heavy sea in the Narrows, where they were, was too much for the Scout's motor, and it broke down again. The Lillian W. was then headed for the Narrows, where they were towed to the Atlantic Yacht Club's float at the foot of Bay Ridge Avenue, Brooklyn, by the Scout.

INDIANS AND OTHERS

IN Chicago the Indians are laying claim to the Lake Front and we presume the owners are worried, unless they have title policies and then the title companies are worried.

We have heard of no Indian claims in Greater New York but there are plenty of others.

Anneke Jans—Yellis Hopper—Lancaster Symmes—the Edwards claim and more besides have been or still are nightmares to property owners.

Our title policy on your property will give you peace of mind.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital, . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

OPERATION SAVES ONE.

Another Mercury Victim Dead, and a Third is Dying.

Of the three women operated on in the Bronx last week for bichloride of mercury poisoning one died yesterday, another is dying, and the third is doing so well that the surgeons look for her recovery.

The woman who died was Mrs. Irving Pleasants of 500 East 184th Street, who went under the knife on Tuesday evening at Fordham Hospital, where Dr. Edward Kirschbaum, the house surgeon, said yesterday that the operation had been resorted to at too late an hour to save her life. She died yesterday morning.

The woman for whose recovery no hope is entertained is Mrs. Leah Portel of 1,000 Southern Boulevard, who on Friday night swallowed fifty grains of the poison in solution. She was operated upon a few hours after her removal to Lebanon Hospital.

The woman who is doing so well is Mrs. Mary Browning of 1,072 Barnes Avenue, operated upon Friday night by Dr. Alexander Nichols, who also operated upon Mrs. Pleasants. At Fordham last evening the report of her condition was most favorable.

CHILD SEES FATHER SLAIN.

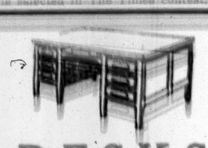
3-Year-Old the Only Witness of Hallway Shooting.

When Frank Sarro, a street sweeper, was shot dead last evening in the hallway of his tenement at 2,431 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, by one of two young Italians who raced off on the street before any one could stop them, the only witness of the murder was his three-year-old daughter Marianna, who had been out with him when he went to get a pail of beer. The neighbors, who ran into the hallway at the sound of the pistol shot, found Sarro lying dead on the floor and the little girl standing beside him crying. The police tried to coax a story out of her later, but she could tell them nothing.

Sarro lived on the second floor of the tenement with his wife and seven children. None of them seemed to be able to offer any reason as to why any one should have killed him.

THE GIRL OF TO-DAY.

Unless you order at once the Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued on Sunday, Dec. 7, you will be unable to get the rotogravure section containing pictures of typical American girls selected in The Times contest.—Adv.



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The fact that this house has enjoyed the confidence of business men of this city for eighty years is pretty good reason why we are entitled to yours.

Phone Bookman 3075 for catalogue

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111 Fulton St., New York
Established in 1833

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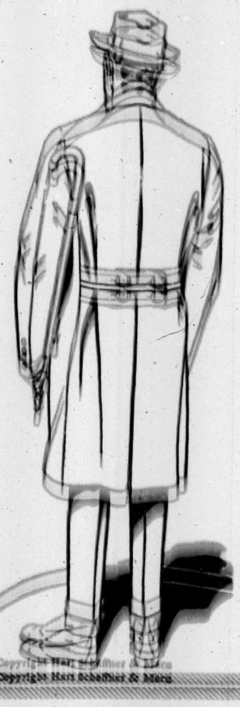
Hart, Schaffner & Marx

Overcoats $25



WE have overcoats here for men of every age, every build—overcoats that will fit you, Sir, no matter what your figure. Here is one of them, designed for young men. Made in chinchillas and a wide variety of plain and fancy fabrics. A single breasted, button through model, with a soft front and a belted back. Priced here at $25. Other Overcoats from $18 to $75.

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First Fall Special Reduction Sale

Suits or Overcoats, to Measure:

$40 to $50 Materials reduced to $25
$30 to $35 Materials reduced to $20
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A rare chance for economical clothes buying! 300 patterns, a choice for economical clothes buyers! FIT, finish and satisfaction strictly guaranteed. 300 patterns, a variety of weaves and colorings!

Full Dress Suit, Silk Lined $40; Tuxedo, $35.
Full Dress Suit, Silk Lined $40; Tuxedo, $35.

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"THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL." West 42d St. Evs. at 8:10. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:10. Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

COURSE FOLLOWS COURSE TO SATISFY THE MOST CAPRICIOUS CONNOISSEUR. WITH NOTHING EVER COARSE.

KLAW & ERLANGER present
The Musical Comedy Par Excellence

THE LITTLE CAFÉ

THE SIGN OF "THE LITTLE CAFÉ"

Stands for a feast of reason and a flow of soul. Peach-like, pretty girls in great abundance to serve the dainty dishes of mirth and melody garnished so temptingly and seasoned with the paprika of wit—in a theatrical menu such as was never offered before! Is it a wonder that all this has whetted the appetite of the jaded town, and started the whole hungry, fun-loving multitude in droves to the New Amsterdam Theatre, where this wonderful riot of color, magnificence and jollity holds full sway? Join the joyfest—insure yourself three hours of happiness. Here dramatic dyspepsia will never trouble you.

Book and Lyrics by C. M. S. McLellan. Music by Ivan Caryll.

NOW PLAYING TO CAPACITY AT EVERY PERFORMANCE!

YES, AND THERE ARE GIRLS---GIRLS--GIRLS---AND THEN SOME!

Vital Questions of the Day

I. Eugenics.
II. Socialism.
III. Feminism.
IV. Psychism.
V. 100 Best Books of 1913.

Next Sunday's Times

Leading authorities on each of the above subjects will contribute an article in next Sunday's Times, Nov. 30, reviewing the last word in the best books and publications of 1913 on these important subjects:

Eugenics—The article on this theme will be written by Dr. C. B. Davenport, Director of the Station of Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institute.

Socialism—Will be discussed by Algernon Lee, President of the Rand School of Social Science.

Feminism—The article on the broad theme of the woman movement will be written by Miss Ellen Glasgow, the famous novelist.

Psychism—The possibility of the life hereafter, with special reference to Sir Oliver Lodge's recent discussion of the subject, will be treated in an article by Henry M. Alden, editor of Harper's Magazine.

The Hundred Best Books of the Year.

Next Sunday's Times will also contain a classified list of the 100 best books published in 1913, compiled by Prof. John Erskine, Dr. H. R. Steeves and Dr. Carl Van Doren of the Department of English, Columbia University. Each book concisely reviewed. Each book concisely reviewed.

Next Sunday's Times

To be sure of securing a copy of The New York Times it is almost necessary to give your order in advance to your newsdealer. Order The Times from your newsdealer to-day and avoid disappointment. Special editions of The New York Times, with a wide selection of the best articles from the Christmas edition of The London Times, will be published on Sunday, Dec. 7, and Sunday, Dec. 14. These special editions will contain many articles not to be found in any other publication in this country. There will be plain and fancy illustrations in addition to the regular pictorial section. The Times will be a splendid supplement to the Christmas magazines.

The New York Times
All the News That's Fit to Print.
Daily 1 Cent. Sunday 5 Cents.
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WEBER'S THEA., Broadway, between 30th and 30th Streets.
OPENING TO-DAY (MON.) AT 2
THE UNIVERSAL FILM COMPANY presents
'TRAFFIC IN SOULS'
A moving picture dramatization based on the Rockefeller white slavery report and on the investigation under District Attorney Whitman.
One Price 25c Performances: Afternoons 2 & 4:15; Evenings, 8:15.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 5,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Five Trotters.
A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St.
MAT. TO-MORROW. BEST SEATS $1.00.
The Pleasure Seekers
With AN ALL STAR CAST.
NEW ADDED FEATURES
ALFRED E. & SIGRET NESS, the Marvelous Ice-skaters from the London Opera House.
Jacobus, Fredas & Jacobus.
Tickets all agencies. Box Office Prices.

FAREWELL OF
FORBES-ROBERTSON
(Positively Six Last Engagement in Greater New York.)
To-night at 8—Hamlet. Tues.—Merchant of Venice. Wed.—Hamlet. Thurs.—Passing of Third Floor Back. Fri.—Passing & Sacrament. Sat. Mat.—Merchant of Venice. Eve.—Light That Failed.
with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT
at the SHUBERT THEA. 44th, W. of B'way

44 TH STREET Music Hall
Management Lew Fields
BEST TALENT IN THE WORLD TWICE EVERY DAY IN THE WORLD'S LATEST NOVELTIES
Mats. Best Seats 50c. Eves. Best Seats $1.

LYRIC 42D, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed., Thanks'g. & Sat. 2:10.
OURSELVES

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thanks'g. & Sat. 2:30.
OH I SAY!
The Funniest Musical Hit on Earth.

COMEDY 41st St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thanks'g. & Sat.
The Marriage Game

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA. 39th, nr. B'way.
THE LURE
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thanks'g. & Sat. 2:30.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thanks'g. & Sat.
Family Cupboard
AT BAY

39TH ST. THEATRE. Next Attraction
Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed., Thanks'g. & Sat. 2:30.
Direction WINTHROP AMES
The Great Adventure
By ARNOLD BENNETT
Booth THE BEST COMEDY OF THE SEASON.
with JANET BEECHER and LYN HARDING

LITTLE A FANTASY WITH MUSIC "PRUNELLA"

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS
39th St., near B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat. 2:30.
COME AND BE THRILLED
One Act "The Hole," "The Black Mask," "Cleansing Flame."
TO-DAY

WESTEND
Believe Me Xantippe

Manhattan Opera House
Opening Wed. Eve. Nov. 26
HOP O' MY THUMB
DE WOLF HOPPER
AND A COMPANY OF 100

Cort Laurette Taylor
Royal
WITHIN THE LAW

LONGACRE

ADELPHI

ADELPHI

IN 2 PARTS THE BRONX
BRONX
THE INNER SHRINE

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL
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ALHAMBRA
ALHAMBRA
UNION SQ.
UNION SQ.

PALACE

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
WED., THURS. AND SAT.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in the New Comedy,
TANTE
by C. Haddon Chambers, after the novel.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON
In a New Comedy by Wm. Hurlbut. The Strange Woman

Tuesday night will mark the 100th performance of "Madam President" at the Garrick. Grand total of laughs, 100,000.

To-day's Philosophy

ACCORDING TO ASST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY GORDON.

"Do you think beating criminals, as you did Red Mike just now, makes them respect the law? No. It makes them a thousand times worse. They hate us. They believe we are as crooked as they are."

DAVID BELASCO'S THRILLING CRIME PLAY.
THE MAN INSIDE
CRITERION B'way 44th St. NOW
Evs. 8:15. 5 Mats. This Week—Wed., Thur., Sat.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'y, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. WED., THURS. & SAT.
DONALD BRIAN
in the musical comedy triumph
THE MARRIAGE MARKET.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS THURSDAY
MME. KALICH in RACHEL

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat., 2:15.
FANNIE WARD in Madam President

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. LAST WEEK
Henrietta Crosman
NEXT MONDAY, DEC. 1, SEATS NOW OFFERED IN CHICAGO TO-DAY
LOUIS MANN
THE TONGUES OF MEN

GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. M. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Pop. Mat. Wed. Extra Mat. Thanksgiving
POTASH & PERLMUTTER

LIBERTY W. 42d St. 7th Month of B'way. HEARD IN THE LOBBY: "BEST EVER."
ROARS OF LAUGHTER
CHRISTIE MacDONALD
In the Season's Best Musical Play, "Sweethearts"
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat., 2:15.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. Special Organ Recital and Life of Christ in Motion Pictures
To-day, To-mor., Fri. and Sun. Aft. 2:30. Sun. Ev. 8:30
RICHARD WAGNER
All Seats 25c. & 50c.

Fulton W. 46 St. Phone 700 Bryant.
To-morrow (Tues.) 8:30
THE Misleading Lady
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Extra Mat. Thanksgiving.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. Extra Matinee THANKSGIVING DAY.
"What Bunty did for the Scotch"
Gen. John Regan
DOES FOR THE IRISH—SUPERIOR TO MORE CLEVERLY DONE.—N. Y. WORLD.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Th'sg'g & Sat.
Mr. Cyril Maude
TO-NIGHT—First Time Here—"GRUMPY"
A New Play Entitled
Thanksgiving festivities will be incomplete without the savor of laughter. Largest stock in town in "Madam President" at the Garrick Theatre.

GLOBE B'way at 46 St. Mats. Sat. & Thanksgiving
Victor Herbert's Operetta
The Madcap Duchess
with ANN SWINBURNE

Gaiety Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
NEARLY MARRIED
With BRUCE MCRAE
Extra Mat. Thanksgiving

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
The Temperamental Journey
with LEO DIETRICHSTEIN.

S. & C. PROCTOR'S 23d ST. THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way at 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c. to 50c.
EVA CHRISTINE DAVENPORT & NEILSON
Direct Affiliation, Claude and Fannie Usher, Will Ward, & Mathieu Effrs, & others.

23d ST. 58th ST. & 3d Av. 125th ST. & 3d Av.
A classy potpourri of vaude-ville and photo plays. BROADWAY ATTRACTIONS AT THE LOWEST PRICES
12 BIG ACTS.

Carnegie Hall, To-morrow Aft., at 3.
JOSEF HOFMANN
PIANO RECITAL (SECOND PIANO)
Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST.
Matinee Wed., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15.
TO-NIGHT "IL TROVATORE"
Tuesday and balance of week "Chats."
Extra Mat. Thurs. International Ballet, with "Hansel and Gretel."

HAMMERSTEIN'S Daily Mats. 25-50-75c. Eddie Foy and 7 Little Foys, Wallace McCutcheon & Vera Maxwell & 12 others.

Superlatives

While our friends praise the Boulevard in superlatives we are content merely to state that

Traditionally the Boulevard has always been and remains one of the few places in the city where the substantial dish and the dainty morsel are served with elegance and taste in surroundings refined and attractive.

CAFE BOULEVARD
Second Avenue and Tenth St.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night, at 8:15, Butterfly, Farrar, Florida, Marsiglia, Scotti, Stracciari, Conci, Toscanini.
Wed., at 8:15, Lucia, Hempel, Cristiani (debut), Amato, Rossi, Reschiglian, Conci, Polacco.
Thurs., Thanks'g Day, Mat. at 1, Parsifal, Fremstad, Jorn, Weil, Witherspoon, Goritz, Schlegel, Reiss, Conci, Hertz.
Thurs. at 8, Manon Lescaut, Bori, Duchene, Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss, Conci, Polacco.
Fri. at 8, Boris Godounoff, Chaliapine, Rosati, Segurola, Mattfeld, Duchene, Tridir, Althouse, Butler, Segurola, Reiss, Conci, Toscanini.
Sat. at 2, Magic Flute, Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Dufau, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold, Conci, Hertz.
Next Sunday night, Farrar, Fremstad, Otez; Dufau, Braun, Weil, Conci, Hertz.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Sat. at 2, Faust; Farrar, Rosati, Mattfeld; Jorn, Gilly, Rothier, Conci, Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL 57 St. & 7 Av.
TO-DAY (Mon.) AT 2:45
ELMENDORF JAVA
THE GARDEN AND ITS GARDENERS.
POPULAR PRICES 50c to $1.50

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Friday Aft. Nov. 28, at 2:15, Carnegie Hall.
Soloist, Henry Leon Le Roy Clarinet.
CLASSIC PROGRAMME.
Bach, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at This Office.
Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon at 2:30.
Song Recital Maggie Teyte
PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO
Seats $1 to $2.50. Mgmt. Haensel & Jones.
Carnegie Hall, Sat'y Aft., Nov. 29, at 2:30.
Paderewski
Tickets $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes $15 and $16. Box Office, C. A. Ellis, Mgr., Holloway Piano.
Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow (Tues.) Eve. 8:15.
SONG RECITAL AIDA
MME. FRANCES
PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO Metropolitan Opera House, Metropolitan Opera House, Auditorium, Capital, Boston, Detroit.
Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Nov. 28, at 8:15.
EDWIN GRASSE
VIOLINIST
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 9, at 2.
BARLOW
Management Loudon Charlton.
TARDIN de DANSE 1230 to 6:30
Aeolian Hall, This Afternoon at 3.
SONG RECITAL
ROGATSKI
Seats 50c. to $1.50. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.
HOW WILD ANIMALS LIVE
IN THEIR NATURAL WORLD IN MOTION
CARNEGIE LYCEUM
Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Nov. 28, at 8:15.
EDWIN GRASSE
VIOLINIST
Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 9, at 2.
BARLOW
Management Loudon Charlton.
TARDIN de DANSE 1230 to 6:30
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SONG RECITAL
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IN THEIR NATURAL WORLD IN MOTION
CARNEGIE LYCEUM

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. LAST WEEKS Matinees Thurs. & Sat., at 2:15. Positively closing Dec. 6th. Seats now, all performances
WARFIELD
DAVID BELASCO, PRODUCER.
REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
The Temperamental Journey
with LEO DIETRICHSTEIN.

S. & C. PROCTOR'S 23d ST. THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way at 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c. to 50c.
EVA CHRISTINE DAVENPORT & NEILSON
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Dixie Room
Real Southern Cooking is not an acquirement; but an art. With the genuine cook-stove in the Dixie Room Southern Cooking is not a lost art.
Business Men's Luncheon, 11 to 5, 65c.
Dinner 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock, 85c.
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1
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BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH
LARGEST FAMILY HOTEL—ATTRACTIVE
Subway Station and Surface Cars at door; new elevators; 7 stations for Manhattan; Grand Central 20 min.; Penn. Station 15 min.; Brooklyn 30 min. Ideal for transient or permanent guests. Give the comforts of the better New York Hotels at one-third less price. Rooms, New York Hotels at one-third less price.

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